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Inflation Threatens New Try At Polish Economic Reform

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Czeslaw Brobowski created Poland's central planning office in 1945 and watched it grow into the huge bureaucratic structure behind which successive Warsaw governments hid and collapsed.

Now, the 78-year-old economic wizard, summoned to counsel Poland's current leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, on a high-priority industrial reform, ruefully concedes that not much ground has been won in the first round of battle against the entrenched central planning apparatus.

"Last year," Mr. Brobowski said, "I predicted the reform would be successful in three years. I still believe that, though I've slipped the starting date ahead one year to now."

If 1982 was the year of the stick in Poland under martial law, 1983 is one for endless tables and graphs outlining a much-heralded, although often contradictory, government push to transfer more decision-making power to factory managers and perhaps later to workers' councils. In East European shorthand, it is a move away from the Soviet model toward the Hungarian.

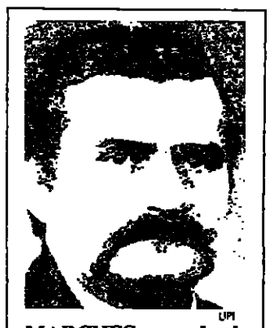
But the most tangible result so far has been the runaway inflation that threatens Polish's already shaky prospects for recovery.

Absence of encouraging results in the reform's first year is playing to the advantage of middle-level bureaucrats, who resent the changes, and Communist hard-liners, who say that what Poland really needs is even more concentrated central control of the economy.

A worse time for the painful restructuring would have been hard to find. Poland's economy lacks enough consumer goods to reward higher productivity and enough industrial goods to make higher production possible.

Advocates of the reform argue that greater decentralization of the economy provides Poland's only alternative to collapse — and General Jaruzelski's as well. "Jaruzelski cannot lose the reform," said Mr. Brobowski. "His fate is connected to it."

This is the third time in three decades that a Polish government has sought to reduce the iron hand of detailed central direction over enterprises. The past efforts went nowhere.



UPI

MARCHES — Lech Walesa, former leader of the Solidarity trade union in Poland, walked Sunday in a procession carrying a cross adorned with a rosary made by jailed colleagues from prison bread. Page 2.

The current drive grew out of discussions in the 1980-81 Solidarity period that produced the most radical ideas yet for restructuring. What became law, however, has disappointed Poland's more progressive thinkers.

Instead of attacking and altering the bureaucratic agencies that have managed the system, the reform is centered at the individual enterprise level.

In theory, companies have been given more freedom to set production targets and prices, and elected workers' councils are eventually supposed to have a major say in choosing factory managers. But in practice, government ministries are still interfering heavily in the process.

General Jaruzelski's aides attribute the interference more to some ministers' impatience with current industrial performance than to any long-term challenge to the reform.

Others outside the government contend that the problem is more basic, resting in the limitations of the reform itself. "The focus of the reform has been to change the behavior of the enterprises without changing the institutional environment around them," said Leszek Balcerowicz, leader of a 1981 economic team that presented a more radical program. "The enterprises are thus never really autonomous."

Contradictions started appearing the moment the reform was formally launched, under martial law conditions, at the beginning of 1982.

"The government could not withdraw to a position of passive observer all at once," said Mr. Samojlik. "There was an effort to protect socially the consumer groups in the worse situation."

In the next phase this year, the number of centrally run operational programs is being reduced from 14 to six and replaced by a system of less-intrusive government contracts with industry. A gradual lifting of rationing has been announced. So have plans for a new law to crack the cartel behavior of the industrial associations.

But the whole reform could well be wrecked unless the huge increases in wages and prices of recent months are brought into line.

The inflation is traced first to a big jump in personal incomes, up 63 percent last year. Companies took advantage of their new freedom to decide how and when to raise workers' wages, increasing them 50 percent on the average, and the government added sizeable new social payments on top of that.

But facing a chronic shortage of most major consumer goods, this fresh money found its main outlet in thriving black market trade.

To vacuum up the abundance of zlotys, the government raised prices an average of 200 percent last year, and hefty markups continue this year.

Last week, the authorities presented the Sejm, or parliament, with a rigorous anti-inflation program. It includes higher taxes, reduced state spending and higher interest rates. In addition, the Treasury Department, noting a sharp rise in economic crimes last year, has vowed an all-out campaign against profiteers.

A lasting cure for inflation, though, will not come until production revives and pours new goods on the market. A three-year plan introduced this month calls for the value of commodities and services to rise 24 percent by 1985 through improved productivity and better use of existing facilities.

The Associated Press

NEW PARTY — Maneka Gandhi, daughter-in-law of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, announcing the formation of a political party in New Delhi. Page 2.

Andropov Denounces Reagan's Arms Plan

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, has accused President Ronald Reagan of deliberately lying about Soviet military strength and of "attempting to disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the U.S. nuclear threat."

Mr. Andropov, responding Saturday to Mr. Reagan's speech Wednesday on military policy, said the president's strategic proposals were not only "irresponsible" but also "insane," and he said that "the present administration is continuing to tread an extremely perilous path."

Mr. Andropov's comments were made public by the official press agency Tass in an English-language text of an interview published in Sunday's editions of Pravda, the official Communist Party newspaper. The interview contained some of the strongest personal attacks on a U.S. president by a Soviet leader in recent years.

Veteran observers here could not recall a Soviet leader publicly accusing a U.S. president of lying. The tone of Mr. Andropov's remarks was angry, and both the tone and contents suggested that Moscow has practically abandoned hope of reaching an accommodation with Washington during the Reagan administration.

Mr. Andropov specifically denounced Mr. Reagan's plan to switch to a nuclear deterrent based on an anti-ballistic missile defense as a violation of U.S.-Soviet treaties.

If such strategy were to be adopted, Mr. Andropov said, it would "open the floodgates to a runaway race for all types of strategic arms, both defensive and offensive."

The Soviet leader asserted that the existing "military strategic parity" deprives the United States "of a possibility to blackmail us with the nuclear threat. This parity is a reliable guarantee of peace, and we will do everything to preserve it."

Responding to a question as to what conclusion he had drawn from Mr. Reagan's speech, Mr. Andropov said:

"My answer will be short and forthright: The incumbent U.S. administration continues to tread an extremely perilous path. The issues of war and peace must not be treated so flippantly. All attempts at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union are futile. The Soviet Union will never allow them to succeed. It will never be caught defenseless by any threat.

"Let there be no mistake about it in Washington. It is time they stopped devising one option after another in the search of best ways of unleashing nuclear war in the hope of winning it. Engaging in this is not just irresponsible, it is insane."

Mr. Andropov said Mr. Reagan "told a deliberate lie when asserting that the Soviet Union does not observe its own unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles."

The Soviet Union announced last March that it would unilaterally freeze the deployment of medium-range SS-20 missiles in Europe, but the United States repeatedly has said that the deployment continues.

The Soviet leader said Mr. Reagan's announcement of "large-scale measures to create qualitatively new systems of conventional weapons" would ensure that "another direction in the arms race is opening up."

Mr. Reagan's plan for a new "defensive" strategic conception requires a "special mention," Mr. Andropov said. He said the notion was a ruse that "laymen may find

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan Letter Outlines NATO Missile Options

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has sent letters to NATO heads of state outlining various possible proposals for limiting the number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe by the United States and the Soviet Union, according to a senior defense official.

The senior official was traveling Friday aboard a plane carrying Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger from Madrid back to Washington.

The official said the letters were sent Wednesday and that their purpose was to obtain reactions from West European allies.

The president's letters went out as defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization met in Portugal to discuss ways of limit the number of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Reagan's current proposal at nuclear arms talks in Geneva, called the "zero option," is for NATO to forgo its planned deployment of 572 U.S. medium-range Pershing-2 and cruise missiles and for the Soviet Union, in exchange, to dismantle its own force of several hundred medium-range missiles already targeted on Europe.

The Soviet Union has rejected this, and Mr. Reagan has come under pressure to propose an alternative.

One alternative under consideration would allow the United States and the Soviet Union each to deploy 100 launchers carrying a total of no more than 300 nuclear warheads.

A second alternative would allow NATO to deploy missiles to the current level of Soviet missiles in the same class. Then both sides would reduce to a lesser number.

Cambodian Resistance Criticized by France

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — France's minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, has criticized the Cambodian coalition government of resistance groups opposing the Vietnamese occupation of their country and has ruled out a French mediating role in the Cambodian war.

Mr. Cheysson made the statements in a press conference Saturday, the day after foreign ministers of noncommunist Southeast Asian nations and the European Community condemned Hanoi's policies in Cambodia and called for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

A declaration also expressed tacit support for the coalition, made up of two noncommunist groups led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, and his one-time prime minister, Son Sann, plus the communist Khmer Rouge removed from power by the Vietnamese in 1979.

But Mr. Cheysson appeared to repudiate this when he said France had not welcomed the formation of the coalition and felt it had not furthered the search for a settlement in Cambodia.

He said France objected to the participation of the Khmer Rouge, which has been blamed for mass murder and destruction during nearly four years of rule.

Mr. Cheysson said that on his scheduled visit to Hanoi this week he would inform Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, of the results of the two-day ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the European Community. However, he denied speculation he would try to act as a mediator in the Cambodian conflict.

In a news conference Friday, Son Sann, the leader of an anticommunist resistance group, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and Thach Reng, his top military leader and a former general, said that for the first time the three resistance groups have agreed to coordinate operations in response to the expected Vietnamese attack.

But they said this did not mean combined operations and insisted that the three quite suspicious and often hostile partners would continue to fight the Vietnamese in separate units.

Mr. Son Sann also alleged that at the beginning of last month Vietnamese troops backed by armor "destroyed and obliterated the Cambodian civilian settlement of Ong Chan and left more than 40,000 civilians homeless."

The ASEAN-EC joint declaration surprised some Western diplomats by taking up that point in strong tones.

The statement said "the ministers deplored the recent military attacks by Vietnamese armored and artillery forces against" the encampments, schools and hospitals built for Cambodian civilians by international relief agencies at the border.

"These attacks constituted violations of the fundamental principles of humanitarianism and the United Nations Charter," it said.

Israel Reaffirms Role of Haddad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel reiterated Sunday that Major Saad Haddad, the southern Lebanon militia commander, and his forces must play a key role in preventing renewed guerrilla actions in the border area if Israel is to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, Israeli officials told Reuters.

The officials quoted Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir as telling the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, in a meeting Sunday night that "Israel insisted Major Haddad and his militias must have a dominant role in preventing Palestinian terrorists from again turning south Lebanon into a base for actions against Israel."

Mr. Shamir said that Major Haddad and his men had "proven they were ready to fight and could fight the terrorists," one official said. "Mr. Habib was told the Lebanese authorities must understand that without giving this vital assignment to Major Haddad there can be no agreement."

Mr. Habib, who has been shuttling between Jerusalem and Beirut to achieve an agreement on the evacuation of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon, is expected to leave for Beirut on Monday and return to Jerusalem at the end of the week, the officials said.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Israeli government said that the personal future of Major Haddad was not the main issue holding up an agreement on a withdrawal of forces from Lebanon.

Speaking after the weekly cabinet meeting, the spokesman, Dan Meridor said: "It is not a personal problem of Major Haddad.... It is a very basic security question for Israel."

In an interview with Israeli television Saturday, Simcha Dinitz, a former Israeli ambassador to Washington, said that U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz had told him that the status of Major Haddad was the only serious problem left.

In an interview with Israeli ra-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Officials of NATO Nations Believe U.S. Missile Deployment Will Start

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

BONN — A consensus that a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles will begin to be deployed in Western Europe this year is emerging among leading defense and arms control officials in Bonn, London and Paris.

They feel that neither the Soviet effort to derail the installment of missiles nor the U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva can now halt the movement toward initial deployment.

For many of these officials, the chief question quickly has become the price that countries which accept the missiles will have to pay in civil unrest.

In turn, the debate over the deployment of ground-launched cruise and Pershing-2 missiles has shifted to a much deeper level in Europe than the current discussion in Washington over whether, or when, President Ronald Reagan will move away from his "zero option" negotiating position.

The Reagan proposal calls for canceling the U.S. deployment in return for an agreement by the Soviet Union to dismantle all the medium-range missiles it has targeted on Western Europe.

The differences in the tone and topic of the debate on each side of the Atlantic reflect a more fundamental difference between European and U.S. policy-makers over the nature of the Soviet threat and the best ways to counter it, senior British, West German, French and Italian officials suggested in interviews conducted in allied capitals this month.

The lingering and vivid image in Europe of a trigger-happy, nuclear-armed Reagan administration poses as much of an immediate problem for these officials as does the demonstrable Soviet military buildup on their borders.

There is growing concern, in Britain and West Germany in particular, and a reservoir of doubts, criticism and offended pride that calls into question American understanding of European problems.

"We are negotiating with public opinion over this deployment," a British official said in a remark echoed in Bonn and to a lesser extent in Paris. "And that is at least as hard and as important as the negotiations the Americans are conducting with the Russians."

The primary concern in Bonn and London at the moment is minimizing the civil disturbances that deployment may bring as the anti-missile movement returns to the streets this spring and summer.

Another fear is that the Russians are pursuing a strategy at Geneva designed to maximize these disturbances, and that hard-line supporters of President Reagan are playing into Soviet hands by the continuing demonstration, in this view, of callousness and confusion on arms control.

President Reagan's quick return to anti-Soviet rhetoric — seen by many here as bellicose — in the wake of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's victory in the March 6 national elections in West Germany has posed the problem of public reaction even more acutely for many officials. They fear that Mr. Reagan is reading the German results as having settled a public opinion battle that, for them, has only started.

An FBI report says that Moscow does not control the U.S. nuclear arms freeze movement. Page 3.

"Public opinion here will understand that it was some kind of plot, that Reagan has been quiet until now only to influence the German elections," one Kohl adviser said earlier this month."

These officials acknowledge that Chancellor Kohl's victory has strongly reinforced the likelihood that Pershing-2 missiles will be deployed on schedule in December in West Germany and the first cruise missiles will be made operational in Britain and Italy about the same time. But it also introduces new elements to the issue that they fear are not apparent to policy-makers in Washington.

The deepest level of debate here is over Soviet intentions. According to one serious viewpoint rarely voiced in public, the Soviet Union has little interest in reaching an interim agreement at Geneva that would allow the United States to begin deployment of the two new missiles while establishing a mutually balanced ceiling for medium-range rockets on both sides.

Such an agreement would mean that the Soviet Union would in effect legitimate the deployment of some of the U.S. rockets, a move that would give Chancellor Kohl, and the governments of Britain and Italy, a powerful argument against demands by peace demonstrators and politicians that there be no NATO deployment.

The Russians may well prefer to see no agreement — particularly if European opinion can be persuaded that Mr. Reagan is to blame for the stalemate — and the beginning of a deployment that could touch off massive unrest and damage the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's key European member governments, some officials fear.

In this analysis, the first deployment is not the end of the fight for public opinion, but the beginning.

Mr. Reagan's public utterances and negotiating stance should be attuned to easing the conditions of deployment, say officials dismayed by the confusion and controversy surrounding the sudden firing of Eugene V. Rostow and the nomination of Kenneth L. Adelman to replace him as the head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

They are also concerned by the severe reaction at the White House to Paul H. Nitze's "walk in the woods" with Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, the Soviet negotiator, outside Geneva last July.

During that discussion, Mr. Nitze momentarily shelved the zero option proposal and put forward on his own an idea that would have limited each side to about 75 missile launchers.

The idea was disowned by both the Kremlin and the White House. But the "walk in the woods" formula has become a symbol for European officials of the shape of the most likely agreement that could be obtained at Geneva.

Its surfacing has helped spur a second level of debate over the lowest possible level of deployment as opposed to the full range of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles that Mr. Reagan says will be stationed in Europe unless an agreement is reached at Geneva.

French Foresee 'Vacations With Grandmother'

Anger Greets Taxes, Currency Controls That Are Likely to Keep Travelers in Country

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

BAGNOLET, France — Jean-François Denieau, a sales director for a hospital supply concern, offered this view of France's new economic plan, which includes restrictions on holiday spending abroad. "We are condemned to vacations with our grandmothers in the countryside."

Anger over ruined travel plans, worries about increased taxes and fears of higher unemployment were among the reactions Saturday in this eastern suburb of Paris and elsewhere to the austerity program announced Friday by France's Socialist government.

The program is designed to curb inflation and reduce the foreign trade deficit, which reached the equivalent of about $1 billion last month alone, by cutting consumer spending this year by the equivalent of 2 percent of the gross national product.

It includes new taxes on such items as gasoline, liquor and tobacco, a forced loan that most taxpayers will have to make to the government and sharp restrictions on the amount of money vacationers can spend abroad.

Government estimates suggest that in any one year, 16 percent of all French citizens travel abroad. But that understates the importance of the new rule in a country where the law guarantees five-week vacations and where cheap package tours are popular among even the less well-to-do.

The new rules will permit travelers to convert only 2,000 francs a year, or about $275, into foreign currency for use abroad, although it allows them to take an additional 1,000 unconverted francs with them.

The rules will also bar the use of credit cards abroad. Jean-Claude Murat, president of the French travel agents' organization, said the provision was a "catastrophe."

"It's not enough money for a weekend in Belgium," said a young businessman interviewed Saturday afternoon in a Paris cafe.

"It's not yet the Gulag," said Mr. Denieau, who lives in Champs-sur-Marne, a Paris suburb east of Bagnolet, and who normally supports the Socialists. "But it will end up looking like it."

However, Patrick Tourneur, who owns a pharmacy in Suresnes, a western Paris suburb, said he thought the vacation exchange controls were "indispensable, if not very popular."

His doubts, he said, were about the government itself. "The medicine is good," Mr. Tourneur said. "It's the doctor who doesn't inspire confidence."

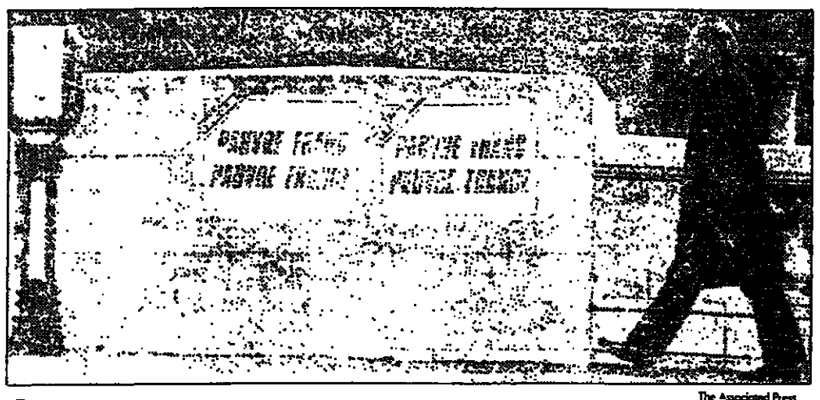
In Bagnolet, a leftist bastion that gave President François Mitterrand 68 percent of its ballots in the 1981 election, it was difficult to find anyone who was enthusiastic about the program.

Jean Gaillaguet, who runs the café "Le Bus," tucked amid high-rise public housing projects and shopping centers here, said most of his clients cheered Mr. Mitterrand's election in 1981.

"It was a big celebration," he said. "People were saying, 'We won, we won.'"

"But it's not the same anymore," he continued. "This is a town of the disheartened."

Guy Molliet and Renée Avissara, who are salesclerks in an appliance shop next door, were among those the proprietor was talking about. Both voted for Mr. Mitterrand. Neither likes the new measures.



The Associated Press

Posters in Paris say, "Poor franc, poor France." They are referring to last Monday's devaluation, the third since the Socialist government came to power in the spring of 1981.

"The new program is a bad one," Mr. Molliet said. "It takes away liberty from people who want to take vacations, and the new taxes on alcohol and tobacco and other things will hit the workers hardest."

"And those with a lot of money will get away with paying nothing," said Miss Avissara.

Business leaders generally praised a measure that would increase income taxes by 1 percent to reduce the Social Security budget deficit, since the alternative involved placing this cost directly on them.

But the national employers' organization, the National Council of French Management, said the full program "would not permit the righting of the economy even though it imposes some heavy sacrifices on the French people."

The reaction from the trade unions was quite negative.

Henri Krasucki, secretary general of the General Confederation of Labor, the largest labor organization, said that "too many workers of modest incomes will see their purchasing power reduced." The French Democratic Confederation of Labor, a group of unions close to the Socialists, said, "Employment, the essential objective, is sacrificed."

Most conservative opposition leaders used the harshest of terms to attack the program. Bernard Pons, secretary general of the neo-Gaullist party Rally for the Republic, said "the government is imposing a lower standard of living on them in an authoritarian way."

☑ **Protest by Travel Agents**

A group of leading French travel agents interrupted a Socialist Party meeting Sunday to protest the austerity package, Reuters reported from Paris. They forced Edith Cresson, the new foreign trade and tourism minister, into a street confrontation.

Jacques Maillot, chairman of the Nouvelles Frontières travel agency, told Mrs. Cresson that the measures would force most people in the travel business out of work.

Mrs. Cresson promised to meet with the travel agents Monday and told journalists that the government realized the measure would be unpopular. But she added: "This is a national necessity. We're in a situation of economic war."

INSIDE

AP

Anthony Blunt, 75, exposed in 1979 as a former Soviet spy, has died in London. Page 6.

Spain Finds Tradition an Obstacle to Modernizing Army

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Spanish Army is being revamped under a program aimed at modernizing its training, reducing its size and deploying it to concentrate on defense against a possible threat from abroad rather than on internal unrest.

With the armed forces widely regarded as lagging behind the rest of Western Europe in training, technology and command structure, the defense minister, Narcis Serra, 39, is viewed as a key figure in persuading military leaders that the projected changes are improvements in defense and not an attack on the old order.

The program being instituted by the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González includes many elements that were drawn up by the previous government, headed by Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, but shelved after an unsuccessful coup attempt in February 1981. The fear then was that any tinkering with the structure of the tradition-laden army could provoke another coup attempt.

But the threat of a rightist coup seems to have abated, partly because the Socialists' victory in October was sweeping and partly because King Juan Carlos I has made his commitment to democracy clear.

The changes being put into effect first are technical in nature, and those with political implications, such as the redeployment of mechanized brigades away from major cities, have been supported by some military figures eager to bring the army up to an acceptable standard for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"Technical military reform came to a standstill over the last two years, although some among the military were pressing for it," said Angel Vinas, a military historian. "A lot of internal, in-depth analysis was performed with which the military itself agreed. It was never a question of will but of political strength to push the reforms through."

The aim of the program is to cut the army from 250,000 men to 160,000 and the number of officers by 25 percent. Conscripts, who number 190,000, would serve 12 to 15 months, or three months less than now, and would also go on duty in their home areas.

The retirement age for officers would be gradually lowered, eventually reaching 60 years, under a plan that would gently ease them into advisory positions. By December 1984 all 18 lieutenant generals now serving would be out of command slots.

This aspect — reducing the chances of officers to become generals and reducing the tenure of the generals — had been an obstacle to change.

Another key change would base promotions on merit, in accordance with a list of objective criteria and a point system, instead of the present seniority system. The defense minister, Mr. Serra, pledged in recent testimony before a parliamentary panel that when it came to promotions "no officer will be discriminated against because of what he thinks."

Under Franco, the army was a special calling. Kept apart from the people, it was schooled in the anti-communist crusade and taught to think of itself as the guarantor and repository of the values of the Roman Catholic Church, the family, morality and statehood. Officers, as they had for centuries, tended to come from military families.

But on a practical and technical level the army was neglected, so that it is now oversized and underpaid. Although special benefits exist for such things as housing, the average pay for a colonel is $1,000 a month and for a captain $600.

The three major service branches were kept isolated from one another. The army, in particular, became top-heavy with senior officers. In 1980 most of the 565 generals were over 73 years of age, and the youngest was 58.

The present program would reduce the number of military regions from nine to six and substitute a system of as many as 18 mobile brigades for the current pattern of fixed troop assignment.

Franco, with an eye more toward putting down internal unrest than fighting an outside enemy, deployed the Brunete armored division around Madrid, a situation that still prevails.

Among the prospective changes, two have direct political repercussions. One is a gradual influx of civilian professors into the military academies, a move that could liberalize the now openly ideological instruction there.

Another is a change in military law that would put rebellion and treason under the jurisdiction of civilian courts. This proposal is especially delicate.

The military trial of the officers involved in the 1981 coup attempt, when Civil Guards stormed parliament and held legislators hostage, ended in sentences much more lenient than those sought by the prosecution.

Other innovations planned for the army include opening it up to women and recognizing exemption for conscientious objectors.

Yugoslav Regionalism Brings Disarray

Provincial Rivalries Hamper Attempts to Reform an Ailing Economy

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

BELGRADE — A new play was banned recently after only nine performances in the capital of Yugoslavia's Vojvodina autonomous province. Later, in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, two of the country's six republics, it was denounced as dangerously nationalistic.

But the play is drawing sellout crowds in Serbia and it won an award in Slovenia.

This is one example of why it is said that there is no Yugoslav "ship of state" but rather a convoy consisting of the country's constituent parts. It also shows that the elements of that convoy frequently head in different directions.

The decentralized structure that makes such differences possible in a one-party system is often cited as a masterstroke of the late president, Tito. It was one key to forming a nation, after World War II, out of a collection of peoples whose ethnic hatreds are centuries old.

But economically, and without Tito's enormous authority, it is degenerating into what a prominent Yugoslav lawyer calls "chaos that looks a little bit like freedom."

With living standards plummeting and debt to the West rising, virtually everyone here agrees that the time has come for fundamental change. But they are bitterly divided over what sort of change is needed.

The Yugoslav leadership has devised an economic stabilization program that it hopes will carry the country through the short-term crisis. The plan includes a strong dose of austerity and $4.5 billion in new Western credits, loans and payment deferrals.

However, there is continuing disarray in the making of day-to-day decisions, and this not only calls into question the government's ability to address the long-term problem but disrupts the effort to cope with short-term difficulties as well.

Early this year, for example, the federal government allocated $30 million for imports needed to overcome critical shortages. About that time an epidemic of influenza hit 60,000 people in Belgrade alone, and there were virtually no antibiotics to be found. The emergency funds to import them went unused because the six republics and two autonomous provinces could not agree on how the money should be distributed.

A Yugoslav newspaper recently described the country as having "eight economies and eight ideologies." Actually, the situation is worse than that. The Yugoslav Supreme Court ruled last year that rationing is illegal except on a national basis. Yet today about 40 percent of the more than 500 communes — political subdivisions roughly analogous to counties in the United States — have established rationing programs.

What makes these internal contradictions particularly confusing to the Westerner is that Yugoslavia was once part of the Soviet bloc and, despite its decisive break with Moscow in 1948, it retains some features that vaguely resemble a Soviet-style system.

"It's a one-party state with a Central Committee and a party presidency that looks like a politburo," a Western diplomat said. "But each 'politburo' member is responsible only to his republic. There is no enforcement mechanism, and no central party bureaucracy. The muscle of the Soviet party to intimidate doesn't exist here."

The decentralized system is designed to give an equal say to each of the republics and autonomous regions. In practice, this results mostly in endless negotiations and an inability to act, according to Najdan Pasic, president of the Serbian Constitutional Court.

Ethnic rivalry means that if there is a gadget factory in Croatia there must be another in Serbia — whether Yugoslavia needs two such factories or not. This economic chauvinism is supplemented by a system of unofficial but effective intranational trade barriers that prevent development of a unified national market. Slovene cheese, for example, used to be popular in Belgrade but can no longer be found here. Serbian shopkeepers reportedly refuse to stock it.

The local bosses, meanwhile, "are interested in having as many factories as possible," a former government official said. "It's no skin off their nose whether the factories are profitable or not," he said, thanks to a system under which profitable companies pay into a general fund to cover the losses of unprofitable ones. This "socialization of losses" is only now being phased out.

That some kind of change is necessary is not questioned. What is at issue is what kind of change, and how far it should go.

One problem in discussing change is the old sensibilities. Many people think, for example, that greater central influence on the economy, if only in terms of financial discipline, is vital.

But for others, any sacrifice of regional autonomy would mean a step backward, toward Stalinism or toward Serbian domination.

Some argue that the real problem is not too much republican and local autonomy, but the wrong kind. Communist ideologues, grounded in Marx's identity of interests in a classless society, cannot bring themselves to acknowledge the conflicting regional and ethnic interests in multinational Yugoslavia, they say.

And as a result, the system lacks any checks and balances that would legitimize those conflicting interests and establish ground rules for resolving disputes.

In the background, meanwhile, is official fear that further reform in Yugoslavia's economic and political system might quickly get out of control and threaten such pillars of the system as one-party rule and the vaunted arrangement of "worker self-management."

Walesa Joins Ritual At Church in Gdansk

Reuters

GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa, former leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, walked Sunday in a church procession carrying a charred wooden cross adorned with a rosary made by imprisoned colleagues from prison bread.

About 2,000 people, including many former union members, took part in the traditional Palm Sunday Mass in and around St. Brigida's Roman Catholic Church near Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard, where Solidarity was born in August 1980.

The parish priest, Henryk Jankowski, led prayers for a general amnesty and the release of imprisoned Solidarity activists. A former Solidarity official prayed for revival of the union. Solidarity's right to exist was suspended when martial law was declared in December 1981, and the union was dissolved in October.

The procession was confined to the church and its precincts. There was no attempt to go to a large monument outside the shipyard's main gate. The monument has been the scene of clashes between Solidarity supporters and the police.

Church sources said the small, blackened cross carried by Mr. Walesa had been hanging on the monument when it was doused with gasoline and set on fire after riot police dispersed about 1,500 pro-Solidarity demonstrators in the area two weeks ago.

The rosary twined around the cross was made from prison bread kneaded into beads by former Solidarity members tried and convicted for offenses under martial law, Father Jankowski said.

No special police squads were in view during the procession and the city appeared quiet.

During the service, Mr. Walesa sat with another former Solidarity official, Alojzy Szablewski, near the main altar.

A group of about 200 well-wishers gathered around him and gave him an ovation, making victory signs as he left.

When asked what he expected from Pope John Paul II's second visit to Poland in June, Mr. Walesa replied "moral strengthening."

■ **Appearances Assailed**

The Communist Party daily in Gdansk said Saturday that Mr. Walesa found it "difficult to come to terms with his loss of popularity" and was seeking "sensation" to remain "at the top of world press reports," The Associated Press reported from Gdansk.

The state-run news organizations have largely ignored Mr. Walesa's appearances, but the Gdansk newspaper, Glos Wybrzeza, said Mr. Walesa was reaching "for a sensation" by suggesting that there may have been a plot to kill him during his trip to Italy in 1981.

Meanwhile, Warsaw Radio reported Sunday that church officials "never asked the Polish authorities" about including Gdansk in the pope's itinerary. The radio report referred to the "great fuss" by some Western news organizations that the pope was not to visit Gdansk.

Fraser to Quit Politics Following Poll Loss

Reuters

CANBERRA, Australia — Malcolm Fraser, the former prime minister of Australia, said Sunday he would quit politics on Thursday. His Liberal-National coalition was swept from power by the Labor Party in elections on March 5.

Mr. Fraser, 52, quit the Liberal Party leadership immediately after the election. There will be a special election in Mr. Fraser's constituency in the state of Victoria, giving the new prime minister, Bob Hawke, and his government their first electoral test since gaining power. No date has been fixed.

U.S. Nun Weighs Order of Vatican

The Associated Press

LANSING, Michigan — Sister Agnes Mary Mansour, a Roman Catholic nun who directs the Michigan agency that pays for abortions, conferred with her order, the Sisters of Mercy, on Saturday after the Vatican announced that she must resign her state post.

The Reverend Basil Heiser, undersecretary of the Congregation for Religious and Secular Institutions, said in Rome that Sister Agnes Mary must resign.

Sister Agnes Mary has said that she personally opposes abortion but upholds the department policy on the ground that it is wrong to deny poor women access to an operation legally available to those who can afford it.

United Press International

An Iranian woman surveying the damage caused by an earthquake in the mountains northeast of Tehran.

30 Killed and 61 Hurt In Iranian Earthquake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Thirty persons were killed and 61 injured in an earthquake Friday in Iran, Tehran radio reported Sunday.

Earlier, the Iranian press agency IRNA said about 100 people had been killed in the quake, which measured 5.5 on the Richter scale.

Teheran radio, monitored in London, said only 20 of the injured needed hospital treatment after the series of tremors in the foothills of the Demavend mountain, in the Elburz chain, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) northeast of Tehran.

Most of the deaths were caused by rocks and snow that fell onto a mountain highway linking the capital with Caspian Sea provinces, the radio said, quoting Iranian officials.

Irna said that the hardest hit area was the village of Karaf, where all the mud houses were destroyed, 200 families were made homeless and four persons were killed. Quoting a deputy governor whose name was not given, the press agency said 11 villages had sustained damage and casualties "at various degrees."

The official said that of the 40 injured in Amol, 16 were hospitalized, and that avalanches killed 16 persons on the Haraz highway.

The deputy governor was quoted as saying 15 aftershocks were recorded.

Andropov Assails U.S. Plan To Develop Missile Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

even attractive" because it "seems to be a defensive measure."

"In fact, the strategic offensive forces of the United States will continue to be developed and upgraded at full tilt and along quite a definite line at that, namely that of acquiring a first-strike nuclear capability.

"Under these conditions, the intention to secure for itself the possibility of destroying with the help of the ABM defense the corresponding systems of the other side, that is of rendering it unable to deal a retaliatory strike, is a bid to disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the U.S. nuclear threat."

When the United States and the Soviet Union embarked on arms control efforts, Mr. Andropov said, "they agreed that there is an inseverable interrelationship between strategic offensive and defensive weapons." He pointed out that "it was not by chance" that the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 was signed "simultaneously" with the first strategic arms limitation treaty.

"Today, however, the United States intends to sever this interrelationship."

■ **U.S. Reaction**

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger dismissed as "simple, standard" propaganda Sunday the allegation that Mr. Reagan lied about Soviet military strength to draw support for his defense policies, United Press International reported from Washington.

Mr. Weinberger said on a television interview program that the accusation by Mr. Andropov was not "all that remarkable."

"I think they're trying to secure world opinion on their side with a lot of totally incorrect and very false statements," he said.

The State Department said Mr. Andropov "distorted the substance and intent" of Mr. Reagan's plan to develop an anti-missile defense and accused him of "repeating the false allegation that the administration's defense programs represent an effort to attain strategic superiority over the U.S.S.R."

Israel Reaffirms Haddad Must Play Anti-PLO Role

(Continued from Page 1)

dio, Major Haddad reiterated that he was willing to step down as head of his Israeli-trained force of about 2,000 men if such a move would secure an agreement.

But he added that "the main danger existing against Lebanon is the Syrian presence and the terrorist presence in the north and in the Bekaa valley, and nobody is talking about it." By "terrorist," Major Haddad was referring to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Syrians and Palestinians have said they would be willing to withdraw their forces as soon as the Israelis leave.

In Beirut on Sunday, official Lebanese sources quoted by the independent newspaper L'Orient-Le Jour said that "Lebanon is willing to take into consideration Israeli views on the choice of an officer who would, if differences are resolved, command the region as long as the officer is not Major Saad Haddad."

■ **Arafat Visits Saudi King**

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, made an unexpected visit to Riyadh Sunday and conferred with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Reuters reported from Manama, Bahrain.

The official Saudi news agency, in announcing Mr. Arafat's visit on his way to Jordan, gave no details of the meeting. In Jordan, the PLO leader is to meet with King Hussein on U.S. peace proposals for the Middle East.

United Press International

NUCLEAR PLANT PROTEST — Demonstrators behind barricades near Bilbao, Spain, return smoke bombs thrown by police Sunday. Officers prevented the group from reaching Lemmoniz nuclear plant.

Gandhi In-Law Starts Own Opposition Party

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — Maneka Gandhi, the estranged daughter-in-law of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, has launched an opposition party and named it after her deceased husband, Sanjay Gandhi.

Maneka, a former journalist, said at a news conference Saturday that the party would hold its first national convention in New Delhi on April 3, when the names of office bearers would be announced.

Predicting general elections within nine months, she said that she had formed party cells in most parts of India except Kashmir and the northeast and already had 800,000 members.

She also announced that she would fight the next elections from the North Indian constituency of Amethi now held by Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, placing herself in direct confrontation with the prime minister and her ruling Congress-I Party.

Rajiv, 38, is being groomed as Mrs. Gandhi's possible successor and became one of the Congress Party's five general secretaries last month.

The Amethi seat was previously held by the younger brother of Rajiv and Mrs. Gandhi's heir apparent, Sanjay, who was killed in an airplane crash in 1980. After Sanjay Gandhi's death, Mrs. Gandhi nominated Rajiv as her party's candidate in the by-election in Amethi, which he won.

Maneka could not contest the by-election because she had not attained the minimum age of 24 required of members of Parliament. "I am sure there will be a midterm national election sometime this year and I will contest from Amethi whoever is the candidate of the ruling Congress Party," Maneka said.

Mrs. Gandhi expelled Maneka from her official home a year ago because of a family feud.

Announcing the main planks of her platform, Maneka said the party would try to mobilize the youth of the country, increase technical training, provide job creation schemes and set up what she called a rural land army to improve low-grade agricultural areas.

Maneka said that the new party — Rashtriya Sanjay Manch, or the National Sanjay Platform — will work for the "establishment of a socialist, secular state operating within the framework of a truly functioning democracy."

Sanjay Gandhi was elected to Parliament from the Amethi constituency in Uttar Pradesh in the 1980 national elections which returned Mrs. Gandhi to power with a two-thirds majority.

WORLD BRIEFS

ETA Groups Claim 2 Abductions

MADRID (UPI) — Authorities mounted a national search Sunday for Diego Prado y Colón de Carvajal, a descendant of Christopher Columbus, and for a Basque businessman abducted in a separate incident. The government offered rewards of 20 million pesetas ($147,000) for information leading to the rescue of either man.

Meanwhile, in San Sebastián Sunday, an explosion killed a police bomb expert and left another in serious condition. The two men had been trying to dismantle a device that was believed to have been placed in an office building by members of ETA, the Basque separatist group.

ETA claimed responsibility Saturday for the kidnapping of Mr. Prado, 53, who was taken from his Madrid apartment Friday by men posing as plainclothes police officers. The Autonomous Anticapitalist Commandos, an ETA splinter group, claimed the abduction of Jesus Guibert, a steel plant manager, on March 21.

Bonn Urges Census Compliance

BONN (UPI) — The government Sunday opened an extensive effort, which is to include television and print advertisements, to convince West Germans to answer census questions on personal finances, country of origin, personal insurance and even home heating.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said in an interview with the magazine Der Spiegel that the April 27 census would go ahead, and dismissed a growing movement to boycott it because of fears government agencies would misuse the data.

An opinion poll published recently said that 52 percent of West Germans mistrusted the census questions, and 25 percent of the 25 million West German households would not complete it.

O'Neill Assures Beijing on Ties

BEIJING (LAT) — The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., assured Chinese leaders Sunday of general congressional support for improving Chinese-American relations, which have been increasingly strained by continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

Representative O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, said at the start of a nine-day visit by congressional leaders: "Much remains to be done to advance the U.S.-China relationship. As speaker of the House, I can assure you that the overwhelming majority of my House colleagues support further improving and strengthening of relations with China."

Liao Chengzhi, a member of the Communist Party's Politburo, told the congressional leaders at a banquet that Beijing was optimistic about prospects for Chinese-American relations "from a long term point of view." He said: "Although there still exist difficulties and obstacles in the way of Sino-American relations, we shall be able to surmount them and see the healthy development of our relations," providing that the terms of the agreement establishing full diplomatic relations four years ago and the agreement reducing arms sales to Taiwan are fully honored.

Danes March in Nuclear Protest

COPENHAGEN (AP) — Thousands of Danes marched through hail and sleet on Sunday to protest the nuclear-arms race in general and the planned deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe in particular.

In Copenhagen, at least 6,000 assembled in Town Hall Square after a 13-mile (20-kilometer) march from the Danish Defense Command headquarters at Vedbaek north of here.

At Aarhus, Denmark's second largest city, and in a number of other major towns, similar marches attracted more protesters. A wide spectrum of peace movements organized the marches under the slogan: "A Danish No to NATO's New Rockets."

2 W. Germans Held in Philippines

DAVAO, Philippines (Reuters) — Two West Germans have been arrested for alleged involvement in subversive activities in the southern Philippines, a senior military official announced.

Colonel Dionisio Tangatue said Saturday that Volker Schmidt, 41, from Hamburg, was detained with three Filipinos on Thursday after soldiers raided a house in Davao about 600 miles (960 kilometers) southeast of Manila. Dorothea Brinckenfier, 21, from Kapebach, was arrested the following day while visiting the house, he said.

Colonel Tangatue said that soldiers seized subversive documents, photographic and printing equipment. He said that Mr. Schmidt, who claimed to be a pastor of a religious sect and a freelance journalist, was named by a guerrilla leader arrested earlier as connected with some of the "orientation programs" of the Communist New People's Army.

West Bank Schoolgirls Poisoned

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — More than 230 Palestinian schoolgirls were in hospitals Sunday after an apparent mass poisoning that Israeli occupation authorities said might have been caused by Palestinian guerrillas.

Dr. Yitzhak Seveg, chief medical officer of the Israeli civilian administration in the West Bank, said 307 students in five girls' schools were brought for treatment at hospitals in the occupied area and Israel, and 233 were admitted.

"Most of them are suffering from some unknown poison which they inhaled," apparently after it had been sprayed on schoolroom curtains, Dr. Seveg said. He said the poisonings may have been caused by "hostile forces, since the Palestine Liberation Organization news agency announced [Thursday] night they had already occurred when actually they only began the following day, on Friday."

Gains by Soviet Asian Navy Seen

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Soviet Navy is increasing its strength in Asia but the United States is still superior, the commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet said in an interview published Sunday.

Vice Admiral Staser Holcomb, in an interview with the magazine U.S. News & World Report, said the Soviet Union is becoming much stronger in the northern Pacific and is building up its forces at the former U.S. base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

"No question, we have an edge in the Indian Ocean. We have a marked edge in the South China Sea," Admiral Holcomb said. "In the Northwest Pacific, where the Soviets can bring the full range of land-based aviation, submarines, short- and long-range combatant forces to bear in an area they hold dear, the balance has clearly begun to shift," he said.

Turkey Said to Draft Press Laws

ANKARA (Reuters) — The Justice Ministry is drawing up laws to tighten restrictions on the press in preparation for a return to parliamentary government, the newspaper Cumhuriyet said Sunday.

It said that under the rules editors could be jailed for certain offenses, such as refusing to tell the authorities who had written an article, for a minimum of one year and newspapers closed for at least three months.

Cumhuriyet, a left-leaning daily, quoted a senior cabinet minister, Ilhan Oztrak, whose responsibilities include the press, as saying the draft laws were intended to curb "pirate publications" representing clandestine organizations and were not a violation of press freedom.

13 Nations Sign Caribbean Accord

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — The United States and 12 countries took a first step last week toward combating pollution in the Caribbean, signing a treaty committing them to protect the basin's marine environment.

The pact, approved Thursday at Cartagena, Colombia, is couched in general terms and, in the words of a State Department official, "is essentially a moral obligation." It sets no standards and imposes no duties. But its signers regard the document as a base on which more detailed agreements are to be made.

Nations that joined in the accord included Britain, France and the Netherlands, all of which control territories in or along the Caribbean. Other signers were Colombia, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Lucia and Venezuela. Four Caribbean nations — Cuba, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago — sent delegates but did not sign because of legislative or constitutional technicalities. Representatives from the four, however, said they supported the accord and expected to join later.

For the Record

MILAN (AP) — A magistrate has ordered that Angelo Rizzoli and Bruno Tassan Din, two former senior executives of the Rizzoli Editore publishing empire, be released from jail pending further investigation into fraudulent bankruptcy charges.

PARIS (AP) — European Socialist prime ministers — Olof Palme of Sweden, Felipe González of Spain and Andreas Papandreaou of Greece — will meet in Paris on May 18 with President François Mitterrand to discuss the upcoming summit meeting of seven leading industrialized nations, it was announced.

MOSCOW (AP) — Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, secretary-general of the United Nations, arrived Sunday for talks with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader. The discussions were expected to focus on Afghanistan.

FBI Questions Soviet Role in Protests

Study Says Moscow Does Not Control U.S. Nuclear Freeze Movement

By Leslie Maitland
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Bureau of Investigation has determined that the Soviet Union does not "directly control or manipulate" the U.S. nuclear freeze movement, according to an unclassified version of the report.

"Based on information available to us, we do not believe the Soviets have achieved a dominant role in the U.S. peace and nuclear freeze movements, or that they directly control or manipulate the movement," according to the report, which was released Friday.

In November, President Ronald Reagan said that "foreign agents" had helped instigate the freeze movement in the United States. He said "plenty of evidence" existed that foreign agents were sent to "help create" demonstrations in favor of a nuclear weapons freeze, such as the rally held on June 12 in New York. His remarks drew criticism from organizers of the rally, from the American Civil Liberties Union and from several members of Congress.

The study, made public by Representative C.W. Bill Young, Republican of Florida, says the FBI does not believe the Soviet Union was responsible for the large turnout at that rally.

"The overwhelming majority of the nearly one million people that attended the June 12 rally were members of independent peace and civic organizations, and they attended the rally as an expression of legitimate concerns about nuclear weapons," the study says.

It adds, however, that "Soviet-controlled organizations participated at the highest levels of the June 12 Committee and exerted pressure" on it to focus on U.S., rather than on Soviet, weapons policies.

The report also says, "It is extremely difficult to determine the extent to which various peace organizations and coalitions are being influenced or manipulated by the Soviet Union."

The report, dated March 1983, had been requested by the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, according to an FBI spokesman.

Mr. Young said he had asked the bureau to declassify portions of the report "so we can share with the American people the extensive Soviet propaganda effort being undertaken within our own borders." He said, however, that the actual report was much longer than the 27-page declassified version and that "most of the very convincing material unfortunately is still classified." Mr. Young said he had asked the bureau to declassify more of it.

While assessing the Soviet role as less dominant than Mr. Reagan had suggested, the bureau's report does say that within the past two years, the Soviet Union had increased its efforts to exploit the peace movement.

According to the FBI study, Soviet intelligence has tried to develop contacts with U.S. religious figures, believing that their participation in the peace movement "lends the aura of moral legitimacy" to it. It also charges the KGB, the Soviet secret police, with collecting information on U.S. peace activists in an effort to determine if any are "vulnerable" to being recruited.

The study says the Russians have also tried to interest U.S. labor in the peace movement by promoting the view that "increased defense spending and exploitation by multinational corporations are the main reasons for the poor economic situation in the United States."

William H. Webster, director of the FBI, testifying Friday before a Senate committee on the bureau's new guidelines for investigations involving terrorism and domestic security, said it was not investigating the peace movement. However, Mr. Webster said that under different guidelines for counterintelligence investigations, the FBI is examining "individuals who try to influence" the movement.

6 Former U.S. Cabinet Secretaries Criticize Pace of Military Buildup

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A bipartisan group of former cabinet officials has criticized the pace of the Reagan military buildup and said "there is no reason to believe that throwing money at defense now will achieve more satisfactory results than throwing money at social programs in the 1960s."

Overspending on the military will weaken the national economy and create a political backlash that will weaken the national security as well, the six former cabinet officers wrote Saturday in a letter to President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, William P. Clark.

"In the present fiscal climate excessive short-term military spending can actually be harmful by undermining the political consensus required for a sustained defense buildup," said the group, which was put together by Peter G. Peterson, secretary of commerce in the Nixon administration.

"History teaches that no nation can long maintain a strong foreign policy without a strong economy. One need only look at countries whose economies have declined to see how rapidly they have turned inward, become absorbed with protectionist measures, and faded as major forces in the world."

Five former secretaries of the Treasury joined Mr. Peterson in signing the letter: W. Michael Blumenthal, John B. Connally, C. Douglas Dillon, Henry H. Fowler and William E. Simon.

Mr. Blumenthal served under President Jimmy Carter; Mr. Connally and Mr. Simon under President Richard M. Nixon; Mr. Fowler under President Lyndon B. Johnson; and Mr. Dillon under President John F. Kennedy.

In January the same six former officials enlisted 500 business leaders and academicians in co-sponsoring full-page newspaper advertisements that called on the Reagan administration and Congress to cut $25 billion from military spending in fiscal 1985 and $60 billion from middle-class entitlement programs, and to enact $60 billion in tax increases.

Middle class entitlement programs are government programs such as loan and price support plans that benefit the middle class.

The advertisement, which represented a break by the nation's business community in support for Mr. Reagan's budget policies, provoked Mr. Clark to write the six a letter last month defending the military spending.

The six former officials acknowledged that "none of us is an expert in the field of strategic planning or military procurement," but they listed several broad areas of military spending where they believed, after consulting with experts, that proposed expenditures had not been fully justified:

- "Questionable military missions." The letter suggested that the administration was pursuing unrealistic and expensive capabilities: to launch sea-based air attacks on Soviet ports, for example, and to prevail in a nuclear war.
- "Duplication and redundancy." Among examples the letter cited were simultaneously improving the B-52H penetrating bomber and procuring the B-1 penetrating bomber.
- "Expenditures with ill-defined purposes." The letter posed several questions: Is it necessary to have troops with ammunition stocks sufficient for 90 days of combat? Could military bases around the world be cut back?

The Associated Press

ALIEN PATROL — U.S. Border Patrol agents near San Diego have been issued infrared goggles for night vision and all-terrain vehicles, and officials said the equipment has helped to halt nearly all illegal entries along that part of the border.

Haiti Is Said To Shop for New Arms

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The Haitian government, apparently worried by a growing militancy on the part of exile groups in the United States, has begun shopping for new armaments, including aircraft.

Diplomats say these opposition groups are deeply divided and do not seem to pose any immediate threat to the government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier. But the regime's response to recent exile attacks, the diplomats say, has demonstrated that Haitian security forces are deficient in organization and preparedness.

The United States, although alarmed by the prospect of a new point of instability in the troubled Caribbean region, has shown reluctance to provide the Duvalier government with new weaponry, apparently fearing opposition in Congress over what legislators describe as a lack of political freedom here. Last year, U.S. military aid to Haiti amounted to only $475,000 for spare parts, tugboats and training.

As a result, Haiti has looked elsewhere — notably in Western Europe and Latin America — for arms, vehicles and aircraft. But it has reportedly placed no major orders so far, being unable, it is said, to pay cash or raise credits.

Only Israel, according to one diplomat here, "has been helpful and has offered some of the favorable terms, the long-term credits, the Haitians want."

One delivery of Israeli-made Uzi submachine guns was made two years ago. A second shipment of Uzis was reportedly held up unexpectedly at a European transshipment point in February.

Haiti is also seeking to modernize its air force, which is said to consist of 34 planes and fewer than six helicopters.

In search of new aircraft, Foreign Minister Jean-Robert Estimé visited Argentina and Brazil last October, but reportedly neither country was willing to provide the planes on the terms that Haiti sought.

To the relief of the government, the more than one dozen exile groups, based in New York, Miami, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, are themselves poorly equipped and have made no noticeable progress in their many destabilization attempts. A senior official said exile groups had tried unsuccessfully to invade the country for 20 years.

Diplomats pointed out, however, that several exiles were able to land undetected near the capital last July and, after staying for one night, blocked traffic on a main road where a plane landed and picked them up.

Several recent bombing incidents in the capital, the government believes, are linked to exile groups.

Secret Study Says U.S. Could Test Laser Weapons in Space by 1993

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A classified government study completed last year criticized the pace at which the United States was funding the development of high-energy laser weapons for use in outer space and concluded that such a weapon could be ready for flight testing in 1993 with a total system price tag of $30 billion.

The Pentagon, through its Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, now has contracts out for all of the major components of a space-based laser system in a consortium that includes Lockheed Corp., TRW Inc. and Eastman Kodak Co.

Many components of the project are highly classified and carry exotic code names, such as Lockheed's "Talon Gold" system for optical pointing and tracking gear that enables the laser to spot and fire on pinpoint targets thousands of miles away. But many details of the laser weapon's components are known and have advanced to the engineering stage.

A low-powered version of the laser similar to the one under development by these companies destroyed an unarmed and stationary Thor nuclear missile in a still-secret Pentagon test last fall, according to knowledgeable aerospace industry and congressional sources.

Though the aged Thor was among the first U.S. nuclear missiles, later generations of missiles, including the current fleet of Soviet liquid-fuel missiles, do not have outer skins hardened against laser attack.

In a 1978 test, a similar laser design using sophisticated tracking technology fired upon and destroyed three TOW anti-tank missiles traveling at 500 miles per hour (800 kilometers per hour), according to public Pentagon reports.

The classified study and these tests show that President Ronald Reagan's vision of an ultimate anti-ballistic missile system may not be as far away as some critics have claimed. But even aerospace industry enthusiasts acknowledge that there are formidable technical problems to be overcome if such a system is to be deployed before the next century.

And, if developed, such weapons still face the strategic and political problems posed by U.S.-Soviet treaties. They also may provoke preemptive Soviet strikes to block their deployment or countermeasures to render them ineffective, officials said.

"I think this ... leads to war in space, not as an alternative to war on Earth, but as a prelude to war on Earth," said Richard L. Garwin, a physicist and longtime Pentagon weapons consultant who helped develop the hydrogen bomb.

"If I were a Russian planner," said Hans A. Bethe, one of the Manhattan Project physicists who was invited by Mr. Reagan to last week's White House announcement, "once I saw these ... lasers appear in space, I would challenge the United States and say, 'Stop doing that,' and if it didn't stop, I would shoot down all those satellites. I don't see anything else that the Russians can do in that case."

President Reagan and his main defense and science advisers have avoided specific references to various laser weapon designs or concepts under study or development since Mr. Reagan announced Wednesday night that he would seek "the means of rendering ... nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete."

The classified study was conducted by a General Accounting Office scientist as a review of the Defense Department's 1981 assessment of laser weapon projects. The GAO report is classified secret because the Pentagon data it analyzed was classified.

The Pentagon study concluded that the deployment of "moderate numbers" of chemical laser satellites with beam energies of five megawatts "would place at risk large numbers of ballistic missiles and aircraft in the current [Soviet] strategic inventory" due to their vulnerability.

The goal of the laser system that is closest to demonstration is to shoot down 1,000 Soviet missiles in the first 250 seconds of a surprise nuclear attack, according to the study.

Swaziland Leader Is Loser in Power Struggle

Dismissal of Reformer Is Linked to Rivalries Within Royal Family

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

LOBAMBA, Swaziland — A quiet palace revolution over the past few days has removed from office the mildly reformist prime minister of Swaziland, the small, independent kingdom sandwiched between white-ruled South Africa and black radical Mozambique.

Prince Mabandla Dlamini, who was specially chosen for the job three years ago by the aging King Sobhuza II, was dismissed March 21 on orders from Queen Regent Dzeliwe just seven months after King Sobhuza's death.

He was replaced on March 23 by another member of the dominant Dlamini clan, Prince Bhekimpi, who is more of a traditionalist.

[South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha announced Saturday that Prince Mabandla has arrived in South Africa "to think about his future," United Press International reported from Johannesburg.

[Mr. Botha said in a television interview that Prince Mabandla and his family arrived in South Africa in the past few days but added, "We have nothing to do with him and he is here to visit."]

The upheaval has caused speculation here that South Africa may have had a hand in the palace revolt, but well-placed local and diplomatic sources say there is no evidence to support that theory.

As one Western diplomat put it: "This all happened in the inner recesses of the royal family and the lines of power there are so complicated not even many Swazis understand them properly. I don't think the South Africans could have pulled off anything even if they had wanted to."

The suspicions of South African involvement stem in part from Swaziland's strategic position and also from frequent claims by Pretoria that the country is used as a conduit for insurgents of the African National Congress based in Mozambique.

Another factor is that Prince Mabandla was the one member of the Swaziland government who was conspicuously cool to South Africa's attempt last year to hand over tribal land to Swaziland. Such an action would have furthered Pretoria's policy of declaring tribal lands independent in order to turn more of its own blacks into statutory foreigners.

The plan was stymied by black South African leaders who successfully challenged it in the courts and by King Sobhuza's death. Sources here, however, say that the group that plotted Prince Mabandla's downfall is eager to see the land agreement revived.

So is Prince Bhekimpi, though local sources say he was not among the original conspirators.

Despite the rumors, the removal of Prince Mabandla appears to have been the result of a power struggle with little outside involvement or even ideological content.

The dismissal came as a surprise not only to him but to most Swazis. Only a week before, he had appeared to be winning against his enemies on the Supreme National Council, or Liqoqo, a repository of tribal traditionalism that had grown into a rival government after King Sobhuza's death.

Queen Regent Dzeliwe summoned Swaziland's 400 chiefs to her royal cattle corral at Lobamba on March 15 to make clear her support for Prince Mabandla.

But over the next 48 hours heavy pressure apparently was brought to bear on the queen regent to change her mind.

George Msibi, a powerful member of the Liqoqo and one of Prince Mabandla's opponents, said in an interview that on the morning of March 17 other members of the royal family called on the queen regent.

"They asked her to explain certain things about the procedure she had followed at the meeting on the 15th," Mr. Msibi said. "I don't think they threatened her. I don't think it came to that."

But by that evening she had agreed to sign the dismissal order.

Throughout his 61-year reign, King Sobhuza tried to reconcile his deep attachment to Swazi tradition with his awareness that his backward country needed to catch up with the rest of the world.

He tried to synthesize the two ideas, playing both modern and traditional roles. Sometimes he appeared at functions wearing animal skins and feathers and at other times in a field marshal's uniform with gold epaulets.

In the last three years of his life, King Sobhuza did two things that he apparently thought would help continue this synthesis after his death.

One was to reconstitute the 17-member Liqoqo and greatly increase its powers. The other was to pick Prince Mabandla as prime minister.

Prince Mabandla, then in his mid-40s, had not had a day's experience in politics. He had a degree in commerce from a South African university and was the successful managing director of a large sugar estate.

What King Sobhuza had in mind, local political analysts speculate, is that the Liqoqo should become the policy-making body after his death, ensuring the continuation of traditionalist policies. At the same time, the analysts say, there would be a modern and efficient prime minister to carry out the programs.

Prince Mabandla, however, started becoming his own man.

The traditional restraints reportedly irked him. Insiders say he began clashing with the king. He appointed a commission to investigate corruption, which alarmed several members of the Liqoqo. The king disbanded the commission.

After King Sobhuza's death, the political vacuum was made greater by the complicated and lengthy succession procedure.

The selection job fell to the Liqoqo, which is believed to have made its choice but not yet announced it. The word among foreigners is that he is an 11-year-old named either Prince Makhosetive or Makhosemuele.

He is said to have been sent to Britain with his mother to be educated and will be officially named only when his schooling is finished. Meanwhile, the queen regent continued to rule.

In this vacuous situation both Mr. Mabandla and the Liqoqo moved to increase their authority and virtually became rival governments.

Mr. Mabandla won most of the early rounds, mainly because of the support of the queen regent and the police force. He dismissed a key member of the Liqoqo, Prince Polycarp Dlamini, from his cabinet.

On February 15 he suspended parliament and began ruling by decree, claiming there had been an attempted coup against him. He ordered the arrest for sedition of two royal members of the Liqoqo.

Then the tide began to turn. The queen regent reinstated Prince Polycarp. Finally there was the queen regent's change of mind after the March 17 visit by the other members of the royal family.

Mugabe Vows to Crush Rebels Loyal to Nkomo

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, speaking in the same stadium where he made a speech on national reconciliation when independence was achieved nearly three years ago, has vowed to "fight and fight" until armed resistance from partisans of his exiled rival, Joshua Nkomo, is eliminated.

More than 30,000 of the prime minister's supporters packed the stadium Saturday for what turned out to be the biggest rally Mr. Mugabe has addressed in the capital since Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, attained nationhood in April 1980.

Mr. Mugabe also gave his most complete statement yet on the troubles in Matabeleland, in southwestern Zimbabwe, where the government has been seeking to quell former guerrillas who fought with Mr. Nkomo in the civil war against the white minority government. The government describes them as "dissidents."

The speech was at once defensive in tone and uncompromising. Mr. Mugabe virtually dashed lingering hopes for renewed attempts at a political reconciliation with Mr. Nkomo's party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, or ZAPU.

Mr. Nkomo fled into exile earlier this month and is now in London.

"It does not pay us to engage in talks," Mr. Mugabe said, alleging that the organized remnant of Mr. Nkomo's party "sponsors dissidents and encourages them to commit robberies, rapes, kidnappings and assassinations."

"The time will certainly come," he said, "when my government will have to take firm action against ZAPU."

Mr. Mugabe's comments were enthusiastically received by his supporters, who carried signs calling for the banning of Mr. Nkomo's party and the creation of a one-party state.

The prime minister repeated previous statements that Mr. Nkomo, who crossed into Botswana after his passport was confiscated before going to London, was free to return to Zimbabwe and that his physical safety would be guaranteed.

But he offered no assurances that he would not face prosecution on various minor charges.

Mr. Mugabe then blamed the conflict in Matabeleland on Mr. Nkomo.

The only issue, he insisted, was Mr. Nkomo's refusal to accept the democratic verdict of the voters three years ago.

"It's a war based on the fact that Joshua Nkomo is not in government," he said. "This country can not go to war because one individual has not been given the status of prime minister."

Mr. Mugabe seemed especially upset by the impression being conveyed abroad in news reports that his party, the Zimbabwe African National Union, was a tribal party fighting a tribal war against a minority. Government forces have been accused of killing hundreds of unarmed Ndebele-speaking civilians in Matabeleland. The area is the homeland of the Ndebele people, who support Mr. Nkomo.

"My government will never, never, never allow itself to fight a tribal war," he said. "But as long as dissidents come from a particular part of the country, we will send troops to that area."

■ **Reporter's Notebooks Seized**

A British journalist says the Zimbabwe police have seized his passport, camera, tape-recorder and notebooks and searched his hotel room, The Associated Press reported from Harare.

"They said I was under investigation but not under arrest," said David Blundy, Middle East correspondent for the Sunday Times of London. "I really don't know what it's all about."

Mr. Blundy said four policemen visited his room on Saturday, two days after Nick Worrall, a British free-lance journalist, was ordered to leave the country by the end of the month. Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira has called his reports "gross distortions."

France Convicts 2 Car Collectors

United Press International

MULHOUSE, France — Two Swiss industrialists have been convicted and sentenced to prison for diverting about 40 million francs ($5.6 million) from their textile companies to build up one of the world's leading private collections of vintage automobiles.

Hans and Fritz Schlumpf received two-year and four-year terms, respectively. A court in this town near the Swiss border found them "guilty of using the assets and credit of five of their companies in a way they knew to be against the interests" of the companies. They were sentenced in absentia, having fled to Switzerland six years ago.

Herald Tribune
INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Space-Age Shield?

President Reagan's desire for a missile-proof shield around America and its allies expresses the deepest longing of the nuclear age — for a place to hide. But it is a pipe dream, a projection of fantasy into policy.

A space-age shield, if stretched from the Sea of Japan to the Berlin Wall and made almost foolproof, might indeed relieve Americans of a cosmic burden and allow them to stop relying on the doomsday machine for defense. And if, at that point, technology could be frozen, to prevent a quest for weapons that could penetrate the shield, the world of the 21st century might indeed find a way to end the terrifying arms race of the 20th.

"What if," the president dared to wonder: What if America retrieved the old invulnerability and could live securely without having to threaten barbaric retaliation? What if this "formidable technical task" could be accomplished in a few decades? What if we poured in "every investment necessary to free the world from the threat of nuclear war"?

Presidents have a duty to ask such questions. What they should not do, without a firmer scientific basis and political examination, is what Mr. Reagan has now done: proclaim a farfetched quest to be the settled, high-priority intention of the United States.

Mr. Reagan did not merely urge science on, to see where it might lead; he prejudged the merits of a historic shift in the nuclear arms race, from offensive to defensive weapons. He did not raise the idea merely to warn the Soviets about the costly new competitions their vigorous missile programs might invite; he challenged them to this Star Wars competition even if in the meantime they accept his proposals for deep cuts in weaponry. Decades before anyone can know whether a missile-killing defense is doable, the president casually pronounces it highly desirable.

Perhaps Mr. Reagan has secret knowledge about the high-energy lasers, charged particle beams and microwave devices with which dreamers hope to attack onrushing missiles. Even if the physics is theoretically sound, that's a far cry from a workable system, managed from scores of vulnerable satellites. Anything less than a foolproof system would be worse than useless; nuclear weapons are so destructive that keeping out all but a few dozen cannot sanely be deemed tolerable.

It is this disparity between any nuclear offense and defense that leaves most scientists skeptical about Mr. Reagan's dream. They think the offense will always have the edge.

But even if a foolproof defense were someday possible, it would not automatically be desirable. Until completely built, it would have to coexist with powerful offensive weapons; and, as someone alertly wrote into the president's speech, a defense paired with offensive weapons "can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy and no one wants that."

The long interim years of defense deployments would be dangerously unstable, and put a premium on harassments, feigned attacks to probe for weak spots and costly countermeasures. That is why Richard Nixon persuaded Moscow to ban anti-missile missiles a decade ago, permitting only the research Mr. Reagan wants greatly expanded.

If either side were making progress in that research, a prudent response would be calm assessment of the obvious risks and benefits of a radical shift in strategy away from deterrence. On reflection, other administration officials seem now to be saying that is all the president really meant to do.

But more reassurance will be needed, to discourage a panicky reaction in Soviet laboratories and to reassure allies who already suspect that an America vulnerable to nuclear attack will never risk all in their defense. The threat of devastating retaliation is an awesome cloud over all diplomacy. But, as the president also observed, it has worked to prevent nuclear war for four decades.

Mankind yearns for a better idea, but there is no statesmanship in science fiction.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Raids on Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan government says its enemies on the right, inspired and supported by the United States, are pressing a military campaign from sanctuaries in Honduras and Costa Rica. The quotient of truth in the allegations is hard to establish, but let us grant that something is happening. Whose side should the United States be on?

Instinctively many Americans will go with the guerrillas. By their repressive tactics, their refusal to move toward early elections and their expanding ties with Havana and Moscow the Sandinists have dissipated much of the legitimacy they could claim upon winning power. They are helping sustain the insurgency in El Salvador and supporting guerrilla activities in Honduras and even in Costa Rica, which has no army. It serves no U.S. purpose to see Marxist power ensconced in Managua.

However, the urge to see the Sandinists get a comeuppance does not mean Americans should administer one. The United States is apparently providing covert support for some of the "contras" in Nicaragua. This is wrong.

Such is the history of U.S. intervention that any further hint of it helps strengthen the Sandinists' claim to be embattled nationalists, and helps them tighten their grip. The suspected presence of former Somoza followers among the attackers allows the Sandinists to tar all of their opponents, including the democrats, with the Somoza brush. A cynic might argue that these costs are modest when set against the hoped-for benefits of dislodging the Sandinists, but the scope of the raids seems to be insufficient for that end.

Another kind of damage is done to diplomacy. Its prospects in the region depend in critical measure on working in tandem with Latin governments whose proclivities and publics put real limits on the kinds of cooperation they can extend to Washington. The Latin belief that Washington is behind the raids into Nicaragua works against the administration's otherwise worthy effort to enlist Latin governments in resolving regional tensions.

This is critical. Like El Salvador's rulers, Nicaragua's rulers hold power by force against military and political challengers, and should be under pressure to move to an ultimate democratic political solution — and to respect their neighbors. But all pressures are not equal. Latins are not going to rally behind any policy whose cutting edge is a CIA-backed intervention. Would they rally if the CIA were somehow subtracted from the mix? There is no guarantee, but it would be a better risk.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

'Rerun of the Bay of Pigs'

There is evidence [in Nicaragua] of tightening repression, of political and religious intolerance and of the growth of a totalitarian system reminiscent of Cuba or the Soviet Union. These sinister developments are hardly a prospect to please President Reagan, but with that unerring talent for considering all the options in Central America and then picking the worst, his administration seems to have decided on a rerun of the Bay of Pigs.

The policy that led to defeat and humiliation in Cuba has been dusted off and redirected toward Nicaragua. Substantial American support has been given to the former National Guardsmen, the so-called *Somocistas*, an unpleasant bunch who stand little chance of winning Nicaraguan hearts and minds. There was an alternative — Edén Pastora, a disenchanted Sandinist who has assembled his own small army inside Costa Rica, on Nicaragua's southern border. But it seems that Pastora strikes too independent and radical a note.

American policy is depressing and self-defeating. It has always supported unpleasant regimes in Central America and does so still. Hopes that the arrival of George Shultz as secretary of state would lead to a more coolheaded approach have been dashed. American policy as it stands faces the people of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala with an impossible choice: between right-wing dictatorship and left-wing totalitarianism. It is never easy for great powers to get on happily with small neighbors, but the United States ought to be able to do better than this.

— The Observer (London).

Perplexed by Reagan Beams

If the United States actually embarks on an all-out quest for an effective ABM system aimed at making offensive nuclear missiles obsolete, it will be a profound shift in defense strategy — a shift that many experts believe is impractical or unwise. So it is strange that the president tossed in the announcement near the end of a television appeal for public support against cuts in his defense budget.

The administration, in the circumstances, should not be surprised if a lot of people wonder whether his proposal is a gimmick designed to distract attention from the nuclear freeze proposal now before Congress, or to provide a face-saving rationale for backing away from the MX missile project.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR MARCH 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Persian-British Spat

TEHRAN — At yesterday's sitting of the National Assembly, Prince Asadullah Mirza gave notice that he would interpellate the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the concession granted to the British Government for the establishment of a telegraphic cable between the islands of Henjam and Kishm and Bender Abbas, for which the Persian Government had contributed 75,000 roubles. He said the line had been completed but the Persians were not allowed to use it. This is giving rise to complaints. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the House of the proposed departure of M. Priem, who has given full powers to M. Molitor, to represent him when the customs accounts are verified.

1933: German Jews Threatened

BERLIN — Reprisals on a systematic, nationwide scale against Jews living in the Reich will be undertaken by the National-Socialist movement unless the so-called "Jewish international propaganda" against Germany ceases immediately. Orders will be issued for the formation of boycott committees against Jewish department stores and shops throughout Germany as a reply to the boycott movement against German goods that is spreading like wildfire in various countries. Furthermore it is stated that defensive action planned by the Nazis "will hit the intellectual authors and instigators of this traiterous agitation which is chiefly carried on in foreign countries by Jews who formerly lived in Germany."

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Signs of Aggravation In the Polish Spring

By Dan Fisher

WARSAW — The head of the suspended Polish writers' union comes under official attack, in part because of a defiant letter circulated over his forged signature.

A 54-year-old woman thrust into the spotlight at the founding of Solidarity, but who soon lost any real influence in the movement, goes on trial for allegedly leading a strike more than a year ago.

Riot police begin massing near churches, and the government tries to justify the action with unsubstantiated charges that departing worshipers were planning illegal demonstrations.

Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, pledges a tougher line, then meets openly for the first time since martial law was imposed 15 months ago with a group of his former top advisers and colleagues in Solidarity.

Those are signs that the Polish situation is heating up again.

They have been largely overlooked outside Poland, in part because taken one by one they are not dramatic. And they are difficult to evaluate even inside Poland, because they do not fall neatly into a pattern pointing to a coherent strategy on either side.

Pope John Paul II is due in June for what is officially called a religious pilgrimage. In fact, the papal visit may be the most significant political event here since the formal dissolution of Solidarity last fall, and possibly since Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski declared martial law.

One of the continuing great debates in Poland deals with the question of whether the government really wants the pope to come. Officials say they look forward to the visit. They say it will lift the national mood and contribute to "normalization." Along with planned ceremonies in April for the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, the papal visit is seen as a chance, as a party source put it, to "break out of international isolation."

Yet the government may be trying to provoke the kind of anti-government outbursts that could provide a pretext for canceling the trip. The trial of Anna Walentynowicz, which began early this month, is an example.

Miss Walentynowicz was a crane operator who was fired in August 1980, an incident that gave rise to the Gdansk shipyard strike that led to formation of the Solidarity movement. She is accused of trying to organize a strike in the shipyard in the first days of martial law.

Although she was an early Solidarity star, she was soon eased out of the movement's national leadership. Yet she was interned in December 1981, released in July, arrested six weeks later and submitted to a forced psychiatric examination. Her trial is widely seen as a provocation. "It's hard to see any political advantage in indicting an old woman, infirm, who no longer represents a political threat," a Western diplomat said.

After attending the opening session of the trial, Mr. Walesa said, "I will force a stronger line now. We will have to organize protests, hunger strikes. We can't talk when so many people are in jails. There are no talks. You write letters and there is no answer. It has to end."

Another mystery is the series of police actions near churches in at least three Polish cities.

In one such instance, in late February, riot police were deployed outside a church in a northern suburb of Warsaw during a "Solidarity Mass." The special service has been conducted monthly for more than a year. The show of police force was new.

When the crowd began filing peacefully out of church after the Mass, some worshipers were detained. The news agency PAP reported that an illegal demonstration was broken up by security forces.

There have been at least four similar incidents in recent weeks. "They seem intent on provoking trouble near churches," a diplomat said.

The forged writers' union letter was apparently part of an official effort to purge the group. It was meant to discredit the non-Communist chairman, Jan Jozef Szczepanski. When its authenticity was questioned, high party officials gave assurances that it was genuine. Only after Mr. Szczepanski publicly disclaimed it did a government spokesman admit that the letter was a fake.

The government has stated intent to proceed with the trials of leaders of the dissident movement KOR, the Committee for Social Self-Defense.

Some people here see a political calculation that the weeks immediately before the papal visit offer a unique opportunity to take unpopular steps. They think most Poles are so anxious for the pope to come that they will not risk fighting back and thus endangering the trip.

Another version is that the regime intends to provoke trouble so it can crack down even harder and create a situation that will require the pope to cancel the visit rather then appear by coming to endorse the repression.

And there is the good-guys-bad-guys theory, which holds that inconsistent action reflects inconsistent policy. In this view, the leadership is divided between those who believe that "normalization" has gone about as far as is practical, and those who want to go much further in re-establishing tight party control.

After maintaining a low profile at first, Mr. Walesa and other Solidarity leaders released from internment late last year are growing bolder. In a brief telephone interview, Mr. Walesa has aligned himself with the Solidarity underground more closely than before. He praised the underground leadership as enjoying "great authority" in Polish society and added: "I intend to implement many of its recommendations. The underground leadership stated that it submits itself to me; I state that on many points I will submit to it."

What is emerging looks like a strategy for "above-ground" Solidarity leaders to go on the offensive with an eye toward supplementing underground activities with legal forms of pressure. The aim is to restore trade union pluralism in factories as a first step toward reviving Solidarity. (Each factory is limited to a single union until 1985, under the law that banned Solidarity last October.)

Whatever the possible interpretations of recent events, it is safe to say the situation is far from stable.

Los Angeles Times.

Space: 'A New Cycle in the Arms Race'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — "A vision of the future which offers hope," President Reagan called it. He foresaw space devices that would "intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reached our own soil."

Instead of relying on the fear of retaliation to deter a Soviet nuclear attack, America would be safe behind a technological shield. "Would it not be better to save lives than to avenge them?" the president asked. "Is it not worth every investment necessary to free the world from the threat of nuclear war? We know it is!"

The vision is so reassuring that it seems a shame to spoil it with facts. But Mr. Reagan's talk of missile defenses in space is fantasy — wishful technology and muddled strategy.

It is a dangerous fantasy, because it distracts attention from the hard realities of the arms race. Far from ending the threat of nuclear war, it introduces new threats.

Mr. Reagan's advisers, seeming embarrassed by his enthusiasm, told reporters he was speaking of ideas many years from the possibility of development. But the technical problems are not only a matter of time, explained one of the most respected scientific figures in the field of nuclear arms control, Jerome B. Wiesner, former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and adviser to presidents.

"Most technical people doubt that anti-missile devices in space will work," Mr. Wiesner said. "But even if they do, it's wishful thinking to believe they would provide impenetrable defenses.

"There are 10,000 or more nuclear weapons on each side. A defense system that would knock out 90 or 95 percent would be a miracle — and the remaining 5 or 10 percent would be enough to totally destroy civilization.

"Even if you could make an anti-ballistic missile system, cruise missiles would make it obsolete. The idea is to hit ballistic missiles high in the atmosphere or in outer space — Buck Rogers warfare. But the cruise flies at low levels. You'd have to develop an air defense system against it, which we don't know how to do. And in the air defense game the Soviet Union has important advantages. So many of our cities are on the coast and hence more vulnerable than theirs, which are mainly inland. That's one of the reasons we abandoned the idea long ago."

Loose talk about wonder weapons in space reflects an illusion that has hurt American security before now. That is the belief that the Russians cannot match American technology.

The Johnson and Nixon administrations went ahead on MIRVs in just such a belief. Henry Kissinger, writing recently in Time, conceded that he and others had doubted the Russians' ability to make multi-headed missiles accurate enough to threaten America's. But they did, and the net effect of the MIRV race was to make the United States feel more vulnerable.

It would have no patent on anti-missile weapons in space either. If we plan an intensive research and development program, as Mr. Reagan ordered, the Russians will, too. Mr. Wiesner put it in one blunt sentence: "It's really a declaration of a new cycle in the arms race."

Weapons that have not yet been developed are the very ones that ought to be outlawed by treaty — because it is far easier to negotiate agreements before a race has started. Difficulty sets in once each side fears that the other is ahead.

The illusion that one of the superpowers is on the way to making itself invulnerable is particularly dangerous. At some point in the future it may encourage a reckless leader to risk using nuclear weapons — or the other side to strike first, before it is too late.

Futuristic weapons have already been prohibited in two treaties: one against nuclear weapons in space, the other concerning the bottom of the sea. And in fact the Soviet Union in 1981 proposed a treaty to ban "weapons of any kind in outer space." Is the United States now going to be in the position of pushing that new arms race while the Russians offer to stop it?

There is no doubt a political point in Mr. Reagan's talk of stopping the missiles in space. It gives Americans the idea that we can assure ourselves peace and safety if only we go on increasing our military expenditure and developing new weapons systems. It is an argument against the proposal for a mutual freeze on testing and deployment of new nuclear weapons.

But what a feeble argument it is, repeating the folly that has brought us to the point of massive overkill on both sides. The only hope of reducing that danger is the hard way of negotiation: to stop new systems, not add them, and if possible to cut the numbers of existing weapons.

Arms control negotiations are of grinding difficulty at best. They require a certain minimum confidence on each side that the other is serious.

The New York Times.

Space: A Rain of Odd Objects Has Started

By Jacques-Yves Cousteau

NEW YORK — The French commonly assert that their gallant ancestors the Gauls feared only one thing: that the sky might fall on their heads. Recently the entire world shared that fear.

The Russian military satellite Cosmos 1,402 was about to follow the fate of Newton's apple. It was a highly radioactive apple. Its seeds powered a reactor that contained enough uranium to make several nuclear bombs.

The world over, the headlines of printed and broadcast news reported two contradictory official themes: that the man-made atomic meteorite would pose no danger whatsoever and, at the same time, that hasty emergency steps were being taken in many countries.

When the contraption finally tumbled into the Indian Ocean the sheep of the world were told to sigh in relief, as the dreaded projectile would ionize only the fish.

This was a tale of the absurd.

In January 1978 a similar satellite, Cosmos 954, scattered its radioactive debris in northern Canada, and millions of dollars were spent to locate and transfer some of the fragments to nuclear dumping sites. One month later the uranium fuel core burned up from friction during re-entry into the atmosphere. The same fate befell Cosmos 1,402, with the solace that the irradiating hardware sank out of mind into the universal sewer — the sea.

The pusillanimity with which these events are reported to the public is sickening. Every time a nuclear accident occurs — be it the blowup of a graphite reactor at Marcoule, France, European dumpings of atomic waste in the Atlantic, Three Mile Island, or Cosmos satellites — even before anybody has any idea of the consequences, technocrats announce *urbi et orbi* that there is absolutely no danger.

The public has to be reassured, even if blatant lies have to be told.

"Little murders" are perpetrated in secret and revealed only when it is too late to do anything other than bury the consequences. The atomic mafia has such contempt for the credulity of the people that it even dares announce that we can survive and win a nuclear war. But each side has piled up many times more megatons than are necessary to eradicate all life on the planet.

Let us return to our 8,000-pound vagabond bomb. I feel no relief that it ended up in the sea, no comfort that its 110 pounds of enriched uranium dispersed in the atmosphere like a shooting star.

From 1978 to 1983 front-page news jumped from Cosmos 954 to Cosmos 1,402. Where are the 448 Cosmoses in between? How many of them are radioactive?

Most of the 6,000 to 7,000 satellites that spin over our heads are military satellites, made and fired in total secrecy. We do not know how they are powered, what lethal loads they may carry — maybe real bombs? maybe nerve gas? maybe viruses to be spread over the enemy at the touch of a button? or only harmless hardware? No one says.

The power systems and scientific instruments of civilian satellites are described in detail. If one is manned, the private lives of the crew belong to the public domain. There are relatively few such events, compared with the lavish confidential fireworks of the military.

The military's mysterious teetotums go up at the rate of about one a day. All will ultimately fall — logically at the rate of about one a day. A rain of odd objects has started.

Many will be vaporized in our thin atmosphere. Two-thirds of the heavier ones will pile up as garbage at the botton of the sea. The remainder will shower us with their unrevealed cargo.

From now on, we, just like the ancient Gauls, will fear that the sky may fall on our heads.

The writer, the noted French oceanographer, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Famine and Theft in Ethiopia as Europe Fussed

By Colin Legum

LONDON — A five-month-long spat between the European Parliament and the European Commission over a proposal to suspend all food aid to Ethiopia has been temporarily halted because of the drought that threatens the lives of an estimated 3 million people in the area.

The angry conflict abated when the commissioner for development and aid, France's Edgar Pisani, offered what was accepted as an apology for what was admitted to be a gauche reply from him to the European Parliament's request last November that food aid to Ethiopia be suspended because of reports of misuse of European food relief and the alleged aggression by the Ethiopian Army against Somalia last August.

Mr. Pisani had replied curtly that he intended to take no notice of the request, suggesting that it came from people dealing with matters which they did not understand.

This remark gave offense not only to the Parliament's Economic Committee, which had initiated the proposal for a food ban, but also to the Political Committee, which had carried out a long study of the problems in the Horn of Africa.

Members of the European Parliament want assurances that food received by the regime of Mengistu Haile Mariam reaches the people in the regions of Tigre, Welo and Gonder, where an estimated 200,000 starved to death in the last great famine in the 1960s.

Mr. Pisani has now promised an early inquiry into the way European food aid is distributed in Ethiopia. Replied Adam Ferguson, a British member of the Political Committee: "In a dire emergency such as that now facing Ethiopia, we naturally don't want to stand in the way of food getting into the country, but we would still like to see, as soon as possible, that famine relief is handled by nongovernmental organizations."

According to information received by the Economic Committee, the misuse of food aid goes far beyond the usual complaints about supplies going astray or rotting in warehouses, or about thieving by unscrupulous individuals. Senior relief agency officials in Addis Ababa say that only a very small proportion of food aid goes to peasant cooperatives and that even less reaches relief agencies in the famine areas.

Relief officials claim that of the 17,500 tons of cereals and 18,000 tons of wheat received by Ethiopia from the EC in 1981, none was distributed for relief.

Other major suppliers of food aid to the famine-hit area are the United States, Australia and Canada.

Most aid is offloaded at the Red Sea port of Assab. That area is controlled by the military, so there is no independent supervision of what happens to the supplies.

The food is supposed to be handed over to the nation's Agricultural Marketing Corp., but relief officials say most never leaves the port.

A large proportion is said to be loaded onto ships bound for the Soviet Union, in partial payment for Soviet weapons. The allegation is hard to substantiate but widely believed. Without independent supervision, it will continue to circulate.

Some of the food aid is known to be commandeered at the port by the army for its own use. Some of the rest ends up on the black market.

A proper independent inquiry could clear up some of the confusion about what happens to the sorely needed food aid.

Because of a shortage of trucks, the army sometimes conscripts vehicles belonging to relief agencies. These are seen delivering food to garrisons around the country, which might explain some of the suspicion about the misuse of food aid.

The food that finds its way to the black market is often left in the containers in which it arrives — except in Addis Ababa, where black marketeers are more careful.

Such food as reaches the rural cooperatives is often rationed or auctioned off, and does not necessarily find its way to the hungry poor.

According to one report considered by the Economic Committee, Ethiopia is able to produce enough food from the areas unaffected by drought to meet its own needs, but marketing, storage and transport failures prevent effective distribution.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

El Salvador's Fate

Regarding the editorial "Salvadoran Dialogue?" (IHT, March 14):

When The New York Times calls for an "attainable goal," after putting the issue into a Vietnam context, doesn't it really mean abandoning El Salvador to its fate, the way the United States did with Nicaragua after "dialogue" with the Sandinists? Does the Times think the Salvadorans will end up any better off than the Vietnamese, or the Nicaraguans?

The editorial say the pope "calls for a dialogue between government and opposition." This is tricky paraphrasing of the pope's words, creating the impression that he advocates negotiations with the terrorists. The pope advocates no such thing.

The editorial says "power sharing of some kind could yet resolve what violence cannot." Arrant nonsense.

JOHN S. MASON Jr.
Madrid.

Japanese Imports

In your Special Report on Japan *(IHT, March 21)*, under "Basic Data," the percentage breakdown of Japanese exports by geographical area adds up, but the imports breakdown totals only 86.9 percent. Small wonder the Japanese are such dangerous competitors: They don't even import 100 percent of their imports.

Seriously, though, the figure for imports from the Middle East is way off. Something is awry.

ANDRE SELLIER
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Indeed, a production mishap mutilated the imports breakdown, which should read (in percentages): North America 20.8, Southeast Asia 22.3, Western Europe 8.1, Middle East 29.8, Latin America 4.7, Communist bloc 5.4, Africa 1.7, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa 7.0.

More letters, Page 5.

Member of Junta Accuses Reagan Of Trying to Overthrow Sandinists

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — A member of Nicaragua's junta says his government had been convinced by the stepped-up attacks of rebel bands that the Reagan administration has decided to seek the overthrow of the Sandinist government.

The junta member, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, charged that Washington was using former national guardsmen of the ousted regime of Anastasio Somoza to launch what he called "terrorist attacks." He also accused the United States of seeking to isolate Nicaragua politically and weaken its economy.

In the first interview given by a senior member of the government since reports of a major escalation in the conflict in Nicaragua began to appear earlier this month, Mr. Ramirez sought to dismiss the strength of the military opposition.

"If it were only a question of defeating the national guard, we could do it easily," he said. "But Reagan won't stop at that. He would use different methods to try to overthrow us."

Mr. Ramirez also warned that the latest rebel offensive threatened the survival of political pluralism in Nicaragua because some conservative business and political groups had shown sympathy for the insurgents.

"Here we're in war," he said. "In face of the invasion of the national guard, we won't accept neutrals. Either you're against the guard or you're for it. We can't accept disguised support for the counterrevolutionaries, be it religious, political or whatever."

Mr. Ramirez described the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in April 1961 as "a toy" compared with the attacks on Nicaragua in recent months.

"In the Bay of Pigs, only 1,200 men were involved and they came by sea, which was more difficult," he explained. "Here we have at least 2,000 men in the country and they have all of Central America as a support base."

But he said the Reagan administration was "stupid" in thinking it could use remnants of the national guard to undermine the Sandinists because the population now felt it was confronting its "old enemy."

"Reagan may have thought that, by putting 4,000 or 5,000 guardsmen into Nicaragua, he could erode our power," Mr. Ramirez said. "After all, we had a smaller, less-equipped army and we overthrew Somoza. But the analysis is wrong. Even 10,000 guardsmen would not threaten us so long as the population did not support the guard. And this won't happen because the people are seeing that the guard is behaving as it always did."

He said the CIA's strategy included using the former Sandinist commander, Eden Pastora, as a "reserve card" to be played "once they have broken the balance of power here and need a more respectable figurehead."

Mr. Pastora, who has lived in exile in Costa Rica for the last year, is rumored to have entered Nicaragua secretly last week.

Mr. Ramirez, one of three junta members who share power with a nine-man Sandinist National Directorate, said Washington was eager to legitimize the rebel force by propagating the idea that its actions are part of a popular insurrection.

"Perhaps in this way the Reagan administration can equate the situations in Nicaragua and El Salvador and seek joint negotiations," he said. "We favor settlements of conflicts in the region, but we're being forced into confrontation."

Mr. Ramirez said the Sandinist government was particularly alarmed by the Reagan administration's recent description of Nicaragua as a threat to the United States.

"This is very dangerous," he said. "You've got wild reports going around that the Soviet Union is to put SS-20 missiles in here, you have Reagan showing aerial photographs of the airport here and identifying three helicopters as evidence of a Soviet arms buildup."

He said he reads the speeches of President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz very carefully.

"I get the texts sent over from the U.S. Embassy so I can read them in full," he said. "And they're blinder every day. If this line is maintained and other sectors in the United States remain on the defensive, this could easily lead to a direct military intervention."

But in the meantime, Mr. Ramirez said, Washington has drawn up a three-pronged strategy intended to isolate Nicaragua: first by convincing the U.S. Congress and public that Nicaragua has become a security threat, second by persuading West European governments to withdraw support for the Sandinists and third by isolating the country within Central America.

He said the Reagan administration had also tried to squeeze the Nicaraguan economy by suspending economic aid in 1981, by blocking new World Bank loans and by placing obstacles in the way of Nicaraguan efforts to import spare parts for U.S.-made computers.

Mr. Ramirez also accused Washington of pressuring numerous U.S. banks to withhold $28 million worth of export credit promised last December.

"We played straight with the banks," he said. "We've made extraordinary efforts to maintain our interest payments, but we're disappointed by the lack of seriousness of the banks. We need credit to keep exporting and without exports we can't pay off our debts."

■ **Honduras Denies Charge**

The Honduran Foreign Ministry denied Friday Nicaraguan charges that Honduran troops had crossed into Nicaragua in recent days, The New York Times reported from Tegucigalpa.

Juan Serra Fonseca, spokesman for Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Bárnica, said the Nicaraguan government had tried to provoke a Honduran incursion by moving 20 truckloads of soldiers to strategic positions near the border.

"The government of Honduras has no plans to send reinforcements to the border area," he added. "We are continuing to seek resolution of this matter through purely diplomatic channels."

A military source close to the Honduran Army said there were normally about 450 soldiers guarding the 475-mile (750-kilometer) border with Nicaragua and that there was no indication the number had been increased in the last week.

After an eight-hour meeting Thursday of the Honduran National Security Council, which includes the nation's top military and civilian leaders, Mr. Paz Bárnica said Honduras was "ready to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country."

United Press International

FLOODING IN PERU — At Rio Seco, near Lima, President Fernando Belaúnde Terry of Peru inspected damage caused by flooding and mudslides that have taken nearly 200 lives and caused $200 million in damage. He appealed for international aid for thousands of Peruvians left homeless by torrential rains in the Andes.

Salvador Detains 2 U.S. Reporters

Both Accused of Rebel Ties; No Charges Are Filed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — Two U.S. journalists have been detained by Salvadoran police and accused of having ties with leftist guerrillas, police officials said.

Joan Ambrose Newton, 32, of San Francisco, a reporter for NBC Radio, the British Broadcasting Corp. and The Guardian, was under house arrest at the home of a U.S. military officer.

Thomas J. Western, 32, of St. Paul, Minnesota, a freelance reporter for The Associated Press Radio and Pacifica News Service, was being held at the treasury police headquarters. Both were detained Saturday.

A police spokesman said Saturday, "There is proof the two had relations with the subversives and handled forbidden material."

Under the state of siege now in effect, they can be held for up to 15 days without being charged with a crime.

Miss Newton said she was placed under house arrest while officials investigate her activities. Two treasury policemen were stationed at the U.S. adviser's home to keep her from leaving, she said.

No charges have been filed against them, she said.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the U.S. Embassy was trying to determine why the two journalists had been detained. The spokesman said U.S. officials would continue to have access to them.

Mr. Western, who has been in El Salvador for about three months, said a man dressed in civilian clothes came to his apartment looking for someone called Juan. When the man was told that no one named Juan lived there, he left. He returned five minutes later with two other men, also dressed in civilian clothes, and asked for the identification papers of Mr. Western and Miss Newton, who was also at the apartment.

Miss Newton, who has worked in El Salvador for more than a year, telephoned Donald Hamilton, a press officer at the U.S. Embassy, who arrived at the apartment minutes later with the head of the U.S. Military Group, Colonel John Waghelstein.

The three men who had come to the apartment were treasury policemen who said they were under orders to pick up the two journalists. But they had no current identification, according to U.S. accounts, so Colonel Waghelstein called the head of the treasury police, who said he wanted to interview the two about a call made from Mr. Western's telephone.

Miss Newton said the the phone call apparently was 75 minutes of dictation from Mr. Western to a newspaper in San Diego, California, earlier this month, which the police apparently believed contained questionable political material. She did not name the newspaper.

Miss Newton said she was at the apartment to edit tapes. She said she was informed that she, too, was under suspicion. She said the police searched Mr. Western's apartment for possible evidence.

Under martial law legislation that has been in effect since March 1980, suspects can be held for up to 15 days without formal charges. In practice, human rights groups say, detentions are sometimes longer.

"We will attempt to ensure they have every right respected," a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. "But we cannot lodge a protest unless a law has been broken."

U.S. Debates Morality Of El Salvador Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — This capital continues to be caught up in the moral dilemma over El Salvador: Should the United States provide political, economic and military support to a leadership whose record in legal and civil rights practices is, in Secretary of State George P. Shultz's words, "indefensible"?

The specific current issue, unresolved at the end of last week, was whether Congress would approve

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another $60 million in military aid to be diverted to El Salvador, adding to the $1 billion in economic and military assistance already funneled there over the last several years. The arguments raised are similar to those heard in the past about U.S. backing for various regimes in South Vietnam, for the Franco government of Spain, for the military rulers of South Korea and for dozens of other dictatorships whose claim to American friendship was based primarily on their opposition to communism.

As the Senate Appropriations subcommittee took testimony last week, it was evident that history teaches different lessons. Senator Daniel K. Inouye, a Hawaii Democrat, who announced his decision to end his support of open-ended funding for El Salvador, warned Mr. Shultz that by aiding the regime in El Salvador because it was anti-communist, the United States was repeating the mistakes of the 1950s when it supported Fulgencio Batista, the Cuban dictator.

"History must have shown us that we have played a part in the creation of Fidel Castro," Mr. Inouye said. "We were well aware of the utter corruption of Batista. Because he said he was against communism we supported him throughout. I am afraid that we may be creating another Castro [in El Salvador]."

On the other side, Senator John C. Stennis, the conservative Mississippi Democrat and a veteran of the lengthy debates in Congress over Vietnam in the 1960s and 1970s, said the lessons of that war led him to believe that more force should be applied in El Salvador, that a blockade of Cuba, for instance, should be considered to block the flow of arms to El Salvador. Senator Dennis DeConcini, a conservative Democrat from Arizona, also cited the lessons of the past to urge an all-out U.S. military involvement in the region, warning that piecemeal aid to El Salvador would only be wasted.

The Reagan administration's approach to this kind of dilemma has been ambiguous from the start. It has generally been critical of cutting off aid to friendly nations for human rights reasons, on the ground that no matter how bad the record may be in a country such as El Salvador it would be considerably worse under a communist totalitarian regime. Moreover, in Central America, the Reagan administration has argued that national security reasons impel the United States to prevent communist takeovers.

The administration repeatedly contends that Nicaragua is a quasi-communist state, that Grenada has fallen to the Marxists, and that there are Cuban-backed threats in Honduras and Guatemala. The United States has stepped up military aid to these countries, and may or may not be involved with anti-Sandinist forces entering Nicaragua from Honduras.

In defense of its human rights policies, the administration says it has tried quietly to bring about reforms in friendly countries. Mr. Shultz argues, as have other American officials in other times and places, that only by continuing to provide aid can the United States moderate repressive actions in a country such as El Salvador.

The Salvador situation is unusual, however, because of the case of the four American churchwomen — three of them nuns — who were murdered on a lonely road near San Salvador in December 1980. The Salvadoran military perpetrators of the crime have allegedly been identified and they are in custody, but the Salvadoran judiciary has repeatedly delayed bringing them to trial. The case of the nuns has made a moral hostage of any discussion of the Salvadoran aid question.

"You cannot get me to sit here and defend what has happened under the judicial system of El Salvador," Mr. Shultz told the committee. "I won't do it. I don't do it. I don't think it is defensible.

"If in the end, they don't clean up this act, the support is going to dry up and they've been told that."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ethics in Government

Regarding the editorial "Ethics in Government" (IHT, March 10):

Department of the Army Regulation 600-50 explicitly describes and directs the standards of conduct of its civilian and military employees. It is a further implementation of Executive Order 11222 of May 8, 1965. I'm sure every element of our U.S. government is affected by the standards of conduct prescribed by the executive order.

We who work in the nether world of government are compelled to read AR 600-50 at least once a year, but I suppose the closer one is to the White House the more diminished becomes this requirement. The paradox, however, is that commercial teams of auditors are sent to European installations to look for fraud and similar illegal hanky-panky instead of remaining in Washington, where they could really make their audits felt among those who seem to be ignorant of ethics and executive orders.

F.W. STEVENS.
Frankfurt.

Spain and Europe

Regarding "About the Spanish Army, Pride and Europe" (IHT, March 16) by William Pfaff:

Is Mr. Pfaff telling us what Napoleon already has — that Europe ends at the Pyrenees?

G. SZAKOWSKI.
Paris.

Trials in Guatemala

Regarding "Some Guatemalan Children Don't Rate Bullets" (IHT, March 14) by Anthony Lewis:

Yes, Guatemala still has problems, which is not surprising after 460 years of severe colonial repression and no experience with democratic institutions on the part of either the Latin ruling class or the 60-percent Mayan Indian majority. But before the coup that brought General Ríos Montt to power, hundreds of individuals were "disappeared" monthly by the *mano blanco*, a coalition of right-wingers, police and army personnel. They killed persons regarded as criminals or terrorists, leaving their bodies by the roadside. Many could never be identified; families were left wondering what had happened to a relative and why.

The reason was the breakdown of the court system due to bribery and/or intimidation. When Gen. Ríos Montt came to power he took as model the regime of the late French President Charles de Gaulle, who came to power in the wake of civil disturbances in Algeria. De Gaulle adopted a system of secret courts-martial that was applauded in all the great democracies as a step back toward a constitutional civil justice system.

Better courts, if military ones, and trials, if secret ones, than arbitrary decisions by irresponsible and uncontrolled kangaroo courts of off-duty policemen and businessmen. At least an individual now has a hearing before known and responsible (if anonymous) military officers. Public announcement is made of executions and the reason for them. Relatives are no longer left in doubt.

Until recently I worked for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and taught at a Guatemalan university. I had wide contact with all classes. Without exception these people recognized the Ríos Montt government as an enormous improvement on its predecessor.

Yes, Guatemala still has problems. But can't we look a little deeper and recognize progress when it occurs? "Eliminate the secret trials" — and what? Go back to no trials or secret judicial corruption, and once again destroy all credence in the judicial system.

DAVID B. TIMMINS.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Oil and Government

Regarding "Why Governments Should Keep Oil Prices High" (IHT, March 8) by René Foch:

The prospects for an agreement to maintain an artificially inflated oil price are slim, both for international and domestic reasons.

The idea that the leaders of industrialized countries will support such a proposal at the next economic summit in Williamsburg is farfetched. An oil price freeze would go against the grain of the free market philosophies of President Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher. Besides, leaders have stressed the potential of lower oil prices in fueling economic recovery.

Mr. Foch implies that governments have coherent and well organized energy policies, but that is not the case. Almost all energy decisions, I would argue, are made on an ad hoc basis in reaction to market fluctuations. Witness the level of federal investment in projects involving alternative energy sources in the United States, such as oil shale development in Colorado. As soon as an indication of cheaper oil appears, policy-makers want to scrap all other plans.

What is needed is a more forward-looking energy incentive, with a focus on oil prices farther than just around the corner. We know, however, that economic realities await no government planner.

JAMES K. FINKEL.
London.

Regarding the news report "Iran Assails OPEC but Sets Discount" (IHT, March 19):

The reason OPEC-enforced oil prices will continue to fall is simple. Western consumer countries have changed their habits in the past few years. By their ingenuity they have found new, non-OPEC sources of oil. They have invested billions in developing automobiles that do twice as many miles to the gallon, and similarly for aircraft. New coal fields have been developed to fuel power stations. Solar power is coming on stream.

None of these huge investments in money and people is going to be dropped overnight for a 15- or even 30-percent drop in the price of an imported barrel. These investments last a long time — longer than some Arab governments last.

The Western nations' pride is also at stake. We will thus see a continuing fall in the price of OPEC oil. That is good for us and hence for the developing world, but too bad for the Arabs, whose greed is causing their tumble.

BERNARD BUCKLE.
Montpellier, France.

Killings in Lebanon

So the conference of the so-called nonaligned nations has ended in New Delhi largely without surprises, spewing the expected hatred against anything pro-American. One thing that did surprise was that Messrs. Arafat, Assad and Gemayel railroaded through — against the better judgment of saner leaders such as President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya — a resolution demanding a "war crimes tribunal" for the killings in Lebanon. Do these people not realize that they themselves should be sitting in the docket for all the butchery in Syria and Lebanon in the past few years?

FRANCIS RAYFIELD.
Mombasa, Kenya.

In "How Can Lebanon Overlook the Massacres" (*IHT, Feb. 15*), Fouad Ajami overlooked one vital fact. Except for greater Beirut, all Lebanese territory is under foreign occupation, the bulk of it Israeli. The massacres took place at a time when Israel was in unchallanged control of Beirut. The south, where Palestinians are still being harassed, is under full Israeli control; any armed Lebanese bands there come under this occupying force.

Therefore any talk about moral blindness, apathy or cynicism on the part of the Lebanese at this stage strikes an odd note.

LEILA JAROUDI.
Beirut.

Voting This and That

Regarding "How Opinion Polls Help Voters Tailor Their Message" (IHT, March 19) by Flora Lewis:

Thinking further from Miss Lewis's last-but-one paragraph ("By its nature, representative democracy's a blunt instrument that does not offer the elector much chance to express nuance.") I see a possible solution: What if each voter were given, say, 10 votes to dispense rather than just one? He could then give seven to the Christian Democrats in West Germany, for example, and three to the Free Democrats. Or, in Britain, seven to the SDP and three to Labor, if he felt that way — in Scotland perhaps taking off one or two for the Nationalists, who knows?

What with modern data processing, this should not be difficult to administer. It would permit the individual voter to express a qualified opinion if he wanted to.

DR. W.D. EWALD.
Graz, Austria.

Stuck in Brooklyn

I was at first touched by "Cambodian Refugees, Finding No Peace, Flee New York" (*IHT, March 19*), but was soon struck by the irony of it all. What is being done for the native New Yorkers who have no means of escaping the brutality of Brooklyn?

W.J. POULIN-DELTOUR.
Paris.

Anthony Blunt, Ex-Spy for Soviet, Dies

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

LONDON — Anthony Blunt, 75, a former curator of Queen Elizabeth II's art collection who in 1979 was exposed as having been the mysterious fourth man in a Soviet spying ring, collapsed and died Saturday at breakfast in his London home.

Mr. Blunt, who had a history of heart trouble, died in his elegant sixth-floor apartment near Marble Arch where he lived alone, according to a brother.

His exposure as the fourth man sought in the Burgess-Maclean-Philby spying scandal that rocked Britain in the 1950s and 1960s caused a sensation when it was brought to light by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in November 1979.

He was immediately stripped of a knighthood that had been conferred on him in 1956 and which he had retained even after the British authorities had heard him confess in 1964 to subversive activities that had reached back to his days as a young don at Cambridge University.

In his confession, Mr. Blunt acknowledged that he had recruited spies for the Soviet Union from among young radical students at Cambridge and passed information to the Russians while he served as a high-ranking British intelligence officer during World War II. He also admitted that he had helped two of his former Cambridge students who had become Soviet "moles" inside the British Foreign Service, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, escape to the Soviet Union in 1951 as their activities were about to be exposed.

Mr. Burgess died in the Soviet Union in 1963 and the death of Mr. Maclean was announced three weeks ago by Moscow. The other Soviet mole in the spy scandal, Harold R. (Kim) Philby, who also fled to the Soviet Union after his part in the espionage ring became known in 1963, is now the only surviving member of the spy ring that had its roots in the elite circle of Cambridge University radicals in the 1930s.

Mr. Blunt resigned from the British Academy, where he was recognized as a distinguished and much-honored art historian, but he was never directly punished by the British government because he had been granted immunity from prosecution at the time he made his secret confession in 1964.

The revelation that he had maintained his reputation and standing in the upper reaches of social and art circles for 15 years after his role as a spy had become known to the authorities was denounced in Parliament as an example of how individuals with powerful friends could be protected in British society.

There were also questions raised about why Mr. Blunt had been kept on after 1964 as curator of the queen's art collection when the government learned of his spying. It was regarded as almost certain that the queen herself had been informed of Mr. Blunt's confession.

The explanation given was that his role at Buckingham Palace carried with it no access to classified information, and it was also decided not to embarrass him in any way that would end his cooperation with the authorities on matters of intelligence.

Mr. Blunt served from 1947 to 1974 as director of the Courtauld Institute of Art in London, and is credited with training a generation of art historians in England and winning the institute recognition as one of the best in the world for the study of art history.

But all his professional accomplishments were ultimately overshadowed by his early devotion to communism and the betrayal of his country.

At Cambridge, he was a central and influential figure in a university club called the Apostles, whose members, most of whom came from the ranks of the privileged, saw themselves as the leading intellectuals of revolution.

An American member of this circle, Michael Straight, in a book recently published, described how Mr. Blunt, then a young don, invited him in 1937 to become a Soviet agent in the United States. Mr. Straight said he declined the offer.

Later, during the Kennedy administration, Mr. Straight revealed his contacts with Mr. Blunt and Guy Burgess to the FBI. He was subsequently interrogated by the British authorities, who told him that his information was the first substantive account of the espionage of Mr. Blunt, who at the time was Sir Anthony Blunt with personal connections at Buckingham Palace.

It was this information that led to the questioning of Sir Anthony, his confession and acceptance of immunity in return for continued cooperation.

He had been under suspicion for many years before this break but had always maintained his innocence during several interrogations by government officials. But confronted with Mr. Straight's allegations, he at last acknowledged his crimes.

Sir Michael Havers, the British attorney general, later described the moment.

"He maintained his denial," he said. "He was offered immunity from prosecution. He sat in silence for a while. He got up, looked out of the window, poured himself a drink and after a few minutes confessed."

After his public unmasking nearly four years ago, Mr. Blunt said he had made "an appalling mistake" that he came to "bitterly regret," but he defended his past behavior in a brief statement:

"In the mid-1930s it seemed to me and to many of my contemporaries that the Communist Party and Russia constituted the only firm bulwark against fascism, since the Western democracies were taking an uncertain, compromising attitude towards Germany."

Details of the nature of the espionage carried out by Mr. Blunt for the Russians has never been revealed, although it is believed that while his activities damaged British interests they did not directly cause loss of life or compromise military operations.

Thomas Gates, Banker, U.S. Official, Is Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Thomas S. Gates Jr., 76, secretary of the navy and secretary of defense in the Eisenhower administration and a former chairman of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, died Friday at in Philadelphia after a long illness.


AP/1960
Thomas S. Gates Jr.

In addition to seven years in navy and Pentagon posts, Mr. Gates served with the rank of ambassador in 1976-77 as chief of the United States Liaison Mission in China. He was appointed by President Gerald R. Ford, a fellow officer on the aircraft carrier Monterrey Bay in World War II.

Mr. Gates spent most of his career in banking. He succeeded Neil McElroy as secretary of defense late in 1959 and served out the Eisenhower administration's last year.

Although his tenure as secretary was brief, he was credited with major management innovations that smoothed the Pentagon's transition to modern tactics and weapons, including supersonic jets, tactical atomic bombs and long-range ballistic missiles.

In his year as defense secretary, Mr. Gates was also confronted with a major controversy over the shooting down, deep inside the Soviet Union, of an American U-2 spy plane and its pilot, Francis Gary Powers. It was Mr. Gates who, under broad intelligence auspices, had authorized the flight. Similar flights had been going on for several years.

Mr. Gates was among a handful of aides who advised President Dwight D. Eisenhower to publicly accept responsibility for the espionage flight instead of following the usual practice, which was to deny or decline comment on such matters.

He presided over a major renewal of U.S. naval forces in his service with the Navy Department, as undersecretary from 1953 to 1957 and as secretary from 1957 to 1959. In that reorganization, the aircraft carrier became the capital ship, the last battleship went into mothballs and priority was given to nuclear-powered submarines and missile experimentation.

Mr. Gates joined Morgan Guaranty, the nation's fifth largest bank, in 1961 as chairman of the executive committee. He was the bank's president from 1962 to 1965 and chairman from 1965 to 1969.

Bob Waterfield

United Press International

BURBANK, California — Bob Waterfield, 62, the Cleveland Rams football player who in 1945 became the first quarterback in National Football League history to lead his team to the championship in his rookie year, died Friday of respiratory failure.

In seven seasons ending in 1952 in Los Angeles, Mr. Waterfield gained the title "Mr. Ram" and earned All-Pro honors three times. He was married for 25 years to Jane Russell, the actress. They were divorced in 1968.

■ *Other deaths:*

John Bell Williams, 64, a staunch segregationist who was governor of Mississippi from 1968 to 1972 and a congressman from 1946 to 1967, Friday apparently of a heart attack in Jackson, Mississippi.

Charles Trumbull White, 86, controller of the Union Theological Seminary in New York from 1923 to 1950 and later a financial official with government and private programs to aid other countries, Monday of cancer in McLean, Virginia.

Archbishop Igno Cardinale, 66, the Papal Nuncio in Belgium and Luxembourg and the Vatican representative to the European Community, Thursday of a blood infection in Brussels.

Chalapathi Rau, 74, an author, political writer and chief editor of the pro-government National Herald for 32 years, Friday after collapsing in New Delhi.

Rainer Miedel, 45, music director and conductor of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, Friday of cancer in Seattle, Washington.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
SENIOR TAX MANAGER *Malaysia*	£35,000	Ernst & Whinney.	Kuala Lumpur	Late 30's or 40's; min. 10 yrs' exp. in taxation dept. of leading prof. firm or with Inland Revenue.	Chris Attwood, Ernst & Whinney, Becket House, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EU.	Finance Times 17-3-83
DIRECTEUR D'AGENCE		Oil broking.	Genève	Environ 40 ans; courtier expérimenté, apte à mener une équipe; min. 3 langues dont Ang. et Italien.	Ref. 30312607, Bernard Krief Consultants, 115 Rue du Bac, 75007 Paris, Tel: (1) 544 3829.	I.H.T. 17-3-83
CONTINENTAL SECURITIES	£20,000 +	London merchant banking arm of major continental bank.	City	Around 30; deg. or prof. qual.; sound knowl. of continental securities; Eng. + Fr.; exp. of Eurobonds.	Denis V.E. Howard, Third floor, 4 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JJ.	I.H.T. 17-3-83
CONTROLLER EUROPE		Medium sized int'l corp.	Europe	Qual. accountant or deg. in economics or HEC; min. 5 yrs. exp. int'l mngt. position; Eng. + Ger. & Fr.	J.P. Barthelme, Blackhawk S.A., 13 Rue du Tanin, 67380 Lingolsheim, France.	I.H.T. 17-3-83
U.S. EQUITY & EUROBOND SALES	Excellent	Well known New York stock exchange member.	London	Self motivated with their own established clientele.	Box 833905, IHT, 63 Long Acre, London WC2.	I.H.T. 17-3-83
COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT Supervisor		Leading French Co.	Nigeria, Port Harcourt	30-40; well versed in service with oil exploration; qual. for mngt. & contacts with officials; Eng., Fr.	Ref. 2426, MEDIA PA, 9 Bd. des Italiens, 75002 Paris.	I.H.T. 17-3-83
Ernährungs-Wissenschaftlerin/ Wissenschaftler		Ernährung Risikogruppen.	Sambia	Spezialisierung in Ernährungsberatung, analytisches Denkvermögen, Erfahrung mit Zielgruppen. Gute englische Kenntnisse.	GTZ GmbH, Abt. - Hammarskjöld-Weg 1, 6236 Eschborn 1.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 19-3-83
DIRECTOR EUROPE	Correct	Large growing worldwide non-profit org.	Amsterdam	U.S.A./Canadian citizen; exp. business manager with broad European bkgd.; extensive travel.	Ref. A/1451, PA Management, 386 Ave. Louise, B-1050 Bruxelles, Tel.: 648 6555.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 19-3-83
GENERAL MANAGER	Plus de U.S.$100,000	Kis photo.	Dallas, Chicago Melbourne, Londres, Mexico	Solide exp. lancement nat. ou mach. sur pays étr.; 30 ans; form. comm. supér.; pratique de la vente; parl. bil. Ang., Esp., All. ou Ital.	Maurice Cobendet, 81 Ave. Jean-Jaurès, 26200 Montélimar, France.	Le Point 21-3-83

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International Bond Prices — Week of March 24

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse-First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Amt	Security	Str/ Conv	Issue Pr.	Mid Pr.	Yield
dm 300	Michelin Finance 7 3/4 % 1990 Apr	s	99 1/4	97 3/4	8.17
$100	Honeywell Intl Fin 10 3/4 % 1990 Mar	s	100	97 1/2	11.27
dm 100	Nippon Credit Bank 7 1/4 % 1991 Apr	s	100	98 1/4	7.54
$75	Eec Europ Econom Com 10 3/4 % 1995 Mar	s	99 1/4	96	11.36
$75	Rabobank Nederland 11 % 1991 Mar	s	100	98	11.38
$100	Long Term Credit Bk 11 % 1990 Mar	s	100	98 3/4	11.26
$50	Bank Of New Zealand 11 3/8 % 1990 Mar	s	100	99	11.54
$100	Nissan Motor 5 3/4 % 1998 Mar	c	100	97 1/2	
dm 100	Banque Nat De Paris 7 3/4 % 1990 Mar	s	100	99	7.93
$100	Commerzbank Fin 11 % 1991 Mar	s	100	96	11.78
dm 200	Asian Developm Bank 7 3/4 % 1991 Mar	s	99	97 3/4	8.13
$100	Inter-American Dev Bk. 11 % 1992 Dec	s	100	95 3/4	11.74
$60	Hitachi Zosen 11 1/2 % 1990 Mar	s	100	96 3/4	12.20
$100	American Express Over 10 1/4 % 1990 Apr	s	100	96 1/2	10.97
dm 100	Mount Isa Finance 7 5/8 % 1990 Mar	s	99 1/2	97 3/4	8.05
$200	Brit Columbia Hydro 10 1/4 % 1988 Mar	s	99 1/2	98	10.77
$50	Enso-Gutzeit 11 1/2 % 1990 Mar	s	99 1/2	96 1/2	12.26
$50	Nippon Oil 5 1/2 % 1998 Mar	c	100	97 1/2	
$100	Swedish Export Credit 10 1/4 % 1986 Mar	s	99	97 3/4	11.15
$125	Export Developm Corp 10 % 1988 Mar	s	100	97	10.79
$125	Saskatchewan Prov 10 3/4 % 1990 Mar	s	100	98 1/4	11.11
$125	Eib Europ Invest Bank 11 % 1991 Mar	s	99 3/4	98 1/4	11.33
dm 100	Eurofima 7 1/2 % 1991 Mar	s	100	100 1/4	7.45
$150	Credit Suisse Ltd 10 1/2 % 1990 Mar	s	100	100	10.49
$100	Sncf 11 1/2 % 1993 Mar	s	99 3/4	99	11.67
$250	Siemens West Fin Cu/w 7 3/4 % 1990 Mar	s	100	125	3.65
$250	Siemens West Fin Ex/w 7 3/4 % 1990 Mar	s	100	84 3/4	10.93
dm 200	Volkswagen Intl Fin 7 1/4 % 1993 Mar	s	99	98	7.53
$100	Skandi Enskilda Bank 11 1/2 % 1988 Mar	s	100	98 3/4	11.83
dm 100	Oslo City 7 3/4 % 1993 Mar	s	99 1/2	100 3/4	7.64

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Below 5 Years

Amt	Security	%	Middle Mat	Price	Ave Mat	Life	Curr
$20	Pemex	8 1/2	'87 Sep	69 1/2	18.96	24.84	12.23
$40	Mexico	8 1/2	'87 Mar	72	18.80	22.54	11.81
$15	Ward Foods Overseas	5 3/4	'88 Nov	56	18.76	22.38	10.27
$125	Pemex	11 1/2	'86 Jul	69	21.44	22.16	16.67
$20	Comision Fed.Electr.	8	'87 Feb	75	17.11	21.94	10.67
$20	Colombia	8 1/4	'88 Feb	74	16.37	20.96	11.15
$20	Alfa Romeo	7 3/4	'85 Apr	88	14.71	20.95	8.81
$20	Le Nickel	9	'86 May	85 1/2	14.95	19.77	10.53
$10	Jutland Tel.Co	5 3/4	'84 May	93	12.74	18.48	6.18
fl 100	Prov Of Nova Scotia	7 1/2	'87 Jul	83	12.74	23.59	9.04
fl 100	British Leyland	7 1/2	'87 Sep	74 1/2	15.56	20.38	10.07
fl 100	Enso-Gutzeit	8	'88 Jul	75	14.97	18.86	10.67
ff 175	Peugeot Citroen Psa	9 3/4	'87 Feb	84	15.40	18.41	11.61

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Above 5 Years

Amt	Security	%	Middle Mat	Price	Ave Mat	Life	Curr
$20	Mexico	8 3/4	'91 Dec	60	18.98	20.27	14.58
$30	Howden Alex Fin Ex/w	9 1/2	'91 Jan	73	15.47	17.74	13.01
$50	Dome Petroleum Ltd	10	'94 Jul	70 1/2	15.44	16.78	14.18
$50	Venezuela	8 3/4	'92 Oct	75 1/2	13.36	15.59	11.59
$50	Hudsons Bay	10	'94 Feb	77	14.27	15.56	12.99
$25	Consolidated-Bathurst	9	'92 Oct	72 1/2	14.20	15.42	12.41
$40	Australian Mining	9 1/4	'92 Jan	74	13.85	14.94	12.17
$60	Consolidated-Bathurst	17 1/2	'88 Nov	109 1/2	14.94	14.79	15.98
$50	Genstar	14 3/4	'91 Apr	102	14.32	14.25	14.46
fl 70	Finland	11 1/2	'87 Oct	85 1/4	15.17	15.08	13.49
[illegible] 150	Venezuela	6 1/2	'90 Nov	73	12.81	14.08	8.90
£22	Peugeot Sa	14	'99 Aug	100	13.99	13.97	14.00
£12	Rothschild Inv Hold	14 1/2	'90 Aug	102 1/2	13.84	13.89	14.15
£20	Courtaulds Intl Fin	9 3/4	'89 Dec	86 1/2	12.88	13.25	11.27

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Amt	Security	%	Middle Mat	Price	Ave Mat	Life	Curr
$175	Mexico	18 1/2	'85 Jul	92	23.13		20.11
$130	Mexico	17 1/2	'85 Mar	91 1/2	23.16		19.13
$75	Pemex	17 1/2	'86 Nov	91 1/2	20.97		19.13
$75	Comision Fed Electr	15	'87 Nov	78 1/2	23.90		18.46
$75	Massey-Ferguson	9 1/2	'91 Jun	56	20.96		16.96
$125	Pemex	11 1/2	'86 Jul	69	21.44	22.16	16.67
$75	Genstar	17 1/2	'89 Oct	108 1/2	15.39		16.13
cs$50	Prov Of Quebec	18	'87 Oct	114 1/2	13.62		15.72
cs$40	Simpsons-Sears Accep	16 3/4	'87 Apr	108 1/2	14.59		15.44
£30	Ste Develop Reg Sdr	15 1/2	'92 Apr	106	14.29		14.62
ff 500	B.F.C.E.	14 1/2	'86 Mar	99 3/4	14.60		14.54
cs$75	Canadian Imperial Bk	15 3/4	'89 Jan	108 1/2	13.50		14.52

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Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1983

EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Investors Continue to Shun Market For the Excitement of Equities

PARIS — Bored with the seemingly endless flow of bank paper and uncertain about the direction of interest rates, investors continue to shun the Eurobond market for the thrills of equities. Stock market indexes in New York, Tokyo, Frankfurt and Paris set record highs last week.

The bond market clearly would come alive if issues convertible into common stock were offered. But investment bankers report that companies are unwilling to use this vehicle, fearing they would be giving away their stock too cheaply.

At the same time, treasurers are in no hurry to sell straight debt either, believing that ultimately interest rates must come down and that money can be borrowed more cheaply at a later date.

As a result, of the 30 full coupon dollar Eurobonds launched over the last four weeks, 19 have been for banks. Virtually all have been swaps, with the banks passing the coupon cost of the bond issue to a counterparty and receiving in exchange floating-rate money at a cost below what the bank itself would have had to pay to borrow funds in the wholesale London interbank market.

Eurobond Yields
For Week Ended March 23

Int'l inst. lg. term US$	11.94 %
Ind. long term, US$	12.50 %
Ind. medium term, US$	12.10 %
Can.$ medium term	13.37 %
French fr. medium term	15.13 %
Int'l inst. lg term yen	7.85 %
ECU medium term	12.53 %
EUA long term	10.95 %
Int'l inst. lg term FLx	11.19 %
FLx long term	10.99 %

Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
For Week Ended March 25
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	7,273.00	6,312.70	960.30
Euroclear	11,069.20	10,274.20	795.00

Top-rated banks such as Crédit Suisse and Deutsche Bank are reported to have paid 1¼ points below Libor in their swap transactions. Less well rated banks, which might expect to pay a margin over Libor to borrow in the interbank market, were able to borrow floating-rate money at Libor.

The coupons offered on these public bond issues are not set to excite investors to buy the paper. A major determinant is the mathematics of the swap. The lower the coupon, the lower is the cost of money to the counterparty and therefore the bigger is the discount from Libor that the bank will pay for its floating- rate money.

The managers of the public issue get commissions for selling the bonds and commissions for arranging the swap, which means that the price of the bond can drop substantially without the managers suffering any real loss.

The managers can also afford to hold the bonds in the expectation that interest rates will ultimately decline and buyers for the bonds will be found. Thus, the only immediate concern to managers is that the bonds be profitable to hold in inventory and that means a coupon that is set over the managers' own cost of money, which is the interbank rate.

As a result, there is little retail demand for bank issues at the original offering. Investors show up only when the price of the bond has dropped sufficiently to raise the yield to an attractive level.

The only two new dollar issues launched last week are both for banks and both are swaps. Dresdner Bank sold $100 million of seven-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent. It is reported to have received in exchange seven-year floating-rate money at ⅜ point below Libor.

The first of a number of issues scheduled to be marketed for Australian banks was launched last week for National Commercial Banking of Australia. It offered $100 million of seven-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 11¼ percent. Of this, only $50 million is being offered now and the rest will be tapped into the market during the next year as conditions warrant.

Other issues are said to be in the offing for Westpac, the State Bank of New South Wales and Australia and New Zealand Banking Group.

The Bank of Tokyo, meanwhile, increased its seven-year issue to $125 million from the originally indicated $100 million after another swap counterparty was found to warrant the increase. The issue is one of the few to be well received and was quoted at 98¾ bid-99 asked.

The Deutsche-mark sector also was lethargic. The mark itself declined against the dollar last week as short-term U.S. rates hardened and fears spread that dollar rates could climb still higher. In addition, the decline in the price of oil is seen having a more beneficial impact on the dollar than the mark.

While West Germany is still expected to register a substantial trade and current-account surplus this year, the size of the estimated U.S. trade deficit has been halved. Analysts now predict a $35-billion shortfall instead of the $70-billion-plus talked about earlier this year. While still very large, the new estimate is considered more manageable.

Because of the light demand for bonds, the 150-million-DM issue for Euratom, which had been expected to be priced at par, was marketed at a discount of 99. The 10-year bonds, bearing a coupon of 7⅜ percent, were thus sold at a yield of 7.52 percent.

The InterAmerican Development Bank is on offer with a 10-year issue

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Block Says Farm Sales Delayed

But Presses EC Over Subsidies

By Patti Waldmeir
Reuters

CAIRO — The United States will delay subsidized farm-export deals like a recent sale of wheat flour to Egypt to avoid antagonizing the European Community, the U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block, said Sunday.

But Mr. Block, in Cairo on a 10-day visit to North Africa and the Mideast, said he hoped that his trip would help to maintain pressure in talks between the European Community and the United States over agricultural-export subsidies.

"We did not come here to antagonize Europe," Mr. Block said. "That's one reason we're not charging ahead with a subsidized dairy deal for Egypt," he added, in a reference to negotiations for the sale of surplus U.S. butter and butter oil to Egypt.

But he said: "We are still very intent on achieving our objective of competing with subsidized European exports in markets which we, too, consider ours."

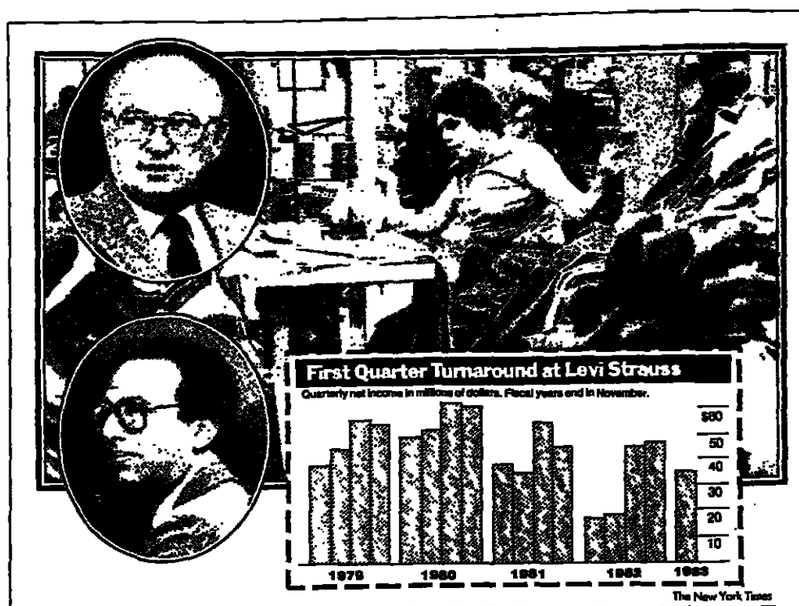
Mr. Block said on Friday, before arriving in Cairo, that the primary aim of his trip was to promote sales of agricultural products at world market prices.

Mr. Block has been under severe pressure at home to fight the Europeans by dumping U.S. dairy products on world markets.

The United States announced in January that it would sell one million tons of subsidized flour to Egypt, at what the European Commission said was $30 a ton below the market price, to compete with subsidized European sales to Egypt.

Mr. Block emphasized that any U.S. suspension of major new subsidized export deals was only temporary, adding: "We want to give the Europeans a little more time, to see if we can't make some progress in the negotiations."

Officials traveling with the secretary said his visit was partly a negotiating ploy aimed at convincing Europe, and particularly France, that the United States is serious about trying to increase its market share in countries that rely heavily on the European Community for agricultural imports.



A worker cuts jeans at the San Francisco Levi's factory. Top left, Robert T. Grohman, president and chief executive, and Robert D. Haas, executive vice president.

New Ideas Halt Levi's Slide

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In 1981, when the first signs of a subsequent, two-year profit slide began to appear, Levi Strauss & Co. responded by setting up an in-house venture-capital fund.

The company, the maker of Levi's jeans, offered a dozen competing teams of middle managers the lure of a $500,000 budget to come up with new product ideas. The budget, and the right to pursue the idea, would go to the team with the idea that senior management considered the best.

The experiment appears to have paid off: The winner of the competition, a prewashed denim jean with leather patches and copper rivets called "Two-Horse Jeans," is expected to register $20 million in sales this year after its 1982 introduction.

But "Two-Horse Jeans," which are attracting buyers from the overlooked, post-collegiate jeans lover, is just one in a flurry of new products and aggressive marketing ideas that appear to be arresting the company's protracted earnings slump.

The company reported last week that its profits more than doubled in the first quarter ended Feb. 28, to $35.1 million, or 84 cents a share, while sales increased 8 percent, to $576.4 million. Although some of the increase was attributed to stronger consumer spending in general, Levi Strauss executives say they are not counting on a growing national economy to sustain the company's performance.

"There are still a lot of questions about the recovery," Robert T. Grohman, 58, Levi's president and chief executive, said in an interview in the company's San Francisco headquarters. "When somebody around here mentions the recession, we say: 'What recession?' We're operating on the basis that this is a way of life."

That perception has led the company to take such first-time steps as forming distribution links with Sears, Roebuck and J.C. Penney, the biggest and third biggest U.S. retail chains, respectively. The move, announced early last year, is described by Mr. Grohman as "achieving great success; all three of us are ahead of our targets."

In addition, the company has begun a $40-million promotion wrapped around the 1984 Olympics; a push into nonjeans leisure wear, and an effort, thus far frustrated by the worldwide recession and currency devaluations, to expand sales in 40 countries.

Analysts also believe that an acquisition to be another likely option for Levi Strauss. Despite spending $500 million to build efficient new plants in the last two years, the company had $535 million in cash on hand at the end of 1982 and carries a debt load that is only 10 percent of total capitalization.

Mr. Grohman acknowledges that he is reviewing acquisition possibilities and that he has enlisted McKinsey & Co., a consulting concern, and Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, an investment house, to help.

"We're not interested in becoming a conglomerate, but we are interested in broadening our diversification base," he said at the company's new red-brick, campus-like headquarters along Fisherman's Wharf.

He added that Levi Strauss was also considering

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U.S. Studying Alleged Plot on Atlantic Fares

By Ernest Holsendolph
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Justice Department has announced that it is investigating possible criminal violations of the antitrust laws by airlines flying between the United States and Britain.

Subpoenas will be issued shortly and information will be presented to a federal grand jury here dealing with alleged violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act, said Mark Sheehan, a department spokesman, Friday, but he refused to name the airlines involved in the investigation or specify the acts that prompted the inquiry.

Spokesmen for both Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines, two large U.S. carriers operating between the United States and Britain, said that they had been notified by the Justice Department about the investigation.

"We will have nothing to say until we see a bill of particulars," said James A. Arey, a spokesman for Pan Am in New York.

Accountants presiding over the liquidation of Sir Freddie Laker's now-defunct Laker Airlines Ltd. in London had charged in federal court in Washington last November that several of Sir Freddie's competitors and McDonnell Douglas Corp. had illegally conspired to drive him out of business by undercutting his discount fares, only to raise their fares to normal levels after he was no longer in the market.

Sir Freddie's Skytrain discount-fare business collapsed last year when he filed for bankruptcy after five years of operation, owing more than $500 million to creditors. Sir Freddie's suit, asking for treble damages, is about to be heard in Washington by Judge Harold H. Greene in a U.S. District Court.

Mr. Sheehan would neither confirm nor deny that the inquiry had been touched off by the private antitrust suit filed by the liquidator of the Laker properties. "I have no comment on that," he said.

Several of the airlines accused in the Laker complaint had tried in vain to block consideration of the case in Judge Greene's court, saying that the complaint should be handled instead in British courts, but Judge Greene denied that petition and said he would proceed. Judge Greene acknowledged in his written opinion that U.S. antitrust laws were tougher than British ones, but said that Sir Freddie was permitted to make his complaint in U.S. courts.

The Laker complaint named a number of reported conspirators, including British Airways, British Caledonian Airways, Pan Am, TWA, Lufthansa-German Airlines and Swissair, as well as McDonnell Douglas, which sold planes to Sir Freddie.

Mr. Sheehan said that lawyers for the Justice and State Departments had conferred with British authorities twice in recent weeks, and that London had been notified earlier last week that the inquiry would proceed formally. The Swiss and the West German Governments were also notified, he said.

Sources with the U.S. international carriers said that word began reaching them a month ago that the Justice Department was becoming interested in possible antitrust abuses in the trans-Atlantic market, about the same time that the Justice Department was making its allegations that there was talk of collusion between American Airlines and Braniff Airways.

U.S., Taiwan To Bolster Patents

Reuters

TAIPEI — The United States and Taiwan have agreed to joint efforts to combat counterfeiting and provide better protection for patent owners, according to officials of the Board of Foreign Trade of Taiwan.

The officials told reporters at the end Saturday of a U.S.-Taiwan anti-counterfeiting conference that the two countries had discussed various measures to be taken to end trademark offenses.

No details were disclosed but the officials said that the U.S. delegation would submit a report on its findings to the Reagan administration and Congress, as well as to the International Anti-counterfeiting Union congress scheduled to be held in San Francisco in May.

The U.S. delegation to the four-day conference included officials from the Department of Commerce and the International Anti-counterfeiting Union and representatives from industrial associations.

The officials said the two sides also agreed on the need for special courts to handle trademark disputes. Apple Computer and Union Carbide of the United States recently filed suits against Taiwanese companies for trademark infringement.

The cases were dismissed by Taipei courts because the the companies were not registered in Taiwan.

The Taipei conference was called after widespread complaints by U.S. companies about unauthorized use of their trademarks by Taiwanese manufacturers.

The U.S. delegation left for Seoul to take part in similar talks this week with authorities in South Korea.

EC Fights Back on Information Technology

By Ethan Bronner
Reuters

BRUSSELS — Western Europe's leading electronics firms are gearing up to battle U.S. and Japanese dominance of what is likely to become the largest manufacturing industry in the world in the next decade — information technology.

A recent issue of an American business journal in Brussels showed a small robot from Europe giving chase to a towering, distraught machine from the United States and Japan.

The aggressor has in its right arm a flag on which is written "Esprit," an acronym for the European Community's attempt to put up a multinational challenge to the U.S. and Japanese dominance of information technology.

Esprit, the European Strategic Program of Research and Development in Information Technology, joined a dozen of the community's leading electronics groups, traditionally fierce competitors, which are now faced with seemingly insurmountable competition from abroad.

Esprit aims at tripling European firms' current 10 percent share of world markets in information technology, a field likely to become the largest manufacturing industry in the world by the 1990s, with an annual turnover of $600 billion, according to the European Commission.

At their recent summit, the leaders of the European Community approved the scheme, which has an initial financing of about $23 million.

In a report to the summit, the European Commission quoted the 12 companies, including Philips of the Netherlands, Siemens and AEG of West Germany and France's Thomson, as saying: "The position of European industry in this field is depressing if not exactly disastrous.

"Unless a cooperative industrial program of sufficient magnitude can be mounted, most, if not all, of the current information-technology industry could disappear in a few years' time."

European leaders also see Esprit as a means of creating jobs and ensuring the community's economic future.

Information technology involves a wide range of advanced techniques, especially the manufacture of silicon chips, each able to store tens of thousands of bits of information.

It is one of the world's fastest moving fields. The Japanese, for example, are already at work on a chip said to be capable of storing one million active elements. The race is on to design ever smaller and "smarter" chips.

Another aspect involves designing machines that apparently reason and associate the way the human brain does. The idea is to build machines with which humans can communicate directly.

Another area is office automation, which could become the largest market of all. International Business Machines and Xerox, both U.S. companies, have so far spent more in this field than has the whole of European industry, the commission said.

Community officials estimated that a major push toward information technology would directly affect one-third of all jobs in Western Europe, requiring projects in training, education and job sharing.

One of the first pilot projects in Esprit may be the establishment of a joint research center for the long-term investigation of advanced computing systems.

The three largest European-owned computer manufacturers, ICL of Britain, CII-Honeywell Bull of France and Siemens of West Germany, are discussing setting up such a center, according to commission officials.

The commission sees Esprit as part of a larger boost to science and research within the Common Market to free it of dependence on imports.

In its proposal for a community-wide scientific and technical strategy for the next four years, the commission said that European technological dependence on other countries is sometimes unacceptably high.

Commission officials said that one of the most delicate problems still to be solved is how companies that compete in other fields can collaborate on specific projects.

Profitability Slide Stirring up a Debate

By Karen Arenson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The low level of corporate profits recently has been cause for alarm, particularly among those who would like to see increased investment and growth.

Most economists do, of course, look for sizable increases in profits as the economy recovers. But just how substantial the rise will be is a matter of much debate. What concerns some analysts is that corporate profitability appeared to be on a long slide even before the United States entered the recent recession, and could be continuing despite the temporary upturn that come with recovery.

"As I look at the data, it is very clear that in the United States, and in other industrial countries, there has been a remarkable decline in the return on capital," said William B. Nordhaus, a professor of economics at Yale University. He says 1982 was the year of lowest profitability, but points out that "over the past 10 to 12 years, profits of American corporations [expressed as return on capital] have been markedly lower than they were in earlier years."

The question that remains now is whether whatever had been causing profits to slip will still be at work, or whether somehow, it has been corrected.

Among the pessimists — those who fear that growth in corporate profit could be limited in the future — is Dale N. Allman, an assistant economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, who recently completed a study of corporate profitability in various sectors of the U.S. economy. He contends that "There is nothing on the surface to suggest that the decline has been permanently reversed."

He acknowledged that the recession has taken its own toll on corporate profits over the past two years. But he contended that there is something deeper at work as well.

"The profit rate is likely to rise as the economy recovers from the 1981-1982 recession," Mr. Allman said. But, as he wrote in the Kansas Fed bank's January Economic Review, his analysis suggested that "over the longer run, U.S. businesses' profitability will continue to decline relative to the early years after World War II."

Mr. Allman's overall conclusions were consistent with work done earlier by Professor Nordhaus and others. But his findings about profitability trends among different industries came as something of a surprise. Analyzing profitability in the service sector, the goods-producing sector and in eight specific industries, he found similar patterns of decline in the postwar period in all but one industry group — finance, insurance and real estate.

Others, however, are more sanguine about the prospects for improved profitability. Lawrence H. Summers, a senior staff economist at the President's Council of Economic Advisors, declared himself as "cautiously optimistic." As a graduate student at Harvard in 1977, he worked with Professor Martin Feldstein — now chairman of the council — on a study of corporate profitability trends, and concluded that any dips in profits in the 1970's were the result of "random churnings" of the business cycles, not of a long-term slide.

Mr. Summers acknowledges that the further plunge in profits in the years following their study seemed to add credence to the case for long-term deterioration, but he still does not embrace that theory. Moreover, he cites changes in a variety of factors that he says could boost both productivity and profitability through the rest of the 1980s:

"Demographic trends are reversing. Energy prices are now working in the right direction. Regulation at least is not increasing. The fall in profits in the 1970s was associated with the productivity decline," Mr. Summers says, "and all of these things will help reverse that in the 1980s."

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 25, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.714	3.961	112.20 *	37.44 *	0.1884	—	5.67 *	131.47 *	31.58 *
Brussels (a)	48.00	69.87	19.8065	6.608	3.322 *	17.653	—	23.20	5.575
Frankfurt	2.4185	3.5305	—	33.34 *	1.676 x	89.06 *	5.048 *	117.15 *	28.14 *
London (b)	1.4687	—	2.5762	10.5689	2.103.10	3.9559	69.97	3.0148	12.3434
Milan	1,443.20	2,104.65	596.50	198.92	—	531.47	30.141	679.91	167.73
New York	—	1.4591	0.4119	0.4386	0.0694 *	0.3494	0.0209	0.4812	0.1162
Paris	7.2525	10.585	299.85 *	—	502.50 x	266.85 *	15.138 *	351.02 *	84.35 *
Zurich	2.0645	3.0157	85.405 *	28.49 *	0.1431	76.025 *	4.3086 *	—	24.015 *
1 ECU	0.9251	0.6343	2.2377	6.7104	1.335 09	2.5134	44.375	1.9123	7.9532
1 SDR	1.07927	0.739986	2.61205	7.82741	1.557 46	2.9313	51.6835	2.2289	9.272

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.8677	Australian $	1.525	N.Q.	Israeli shekel	N.Q.	0.4778	Singapore $	2.093
0.0588	Austrian schilling	17.025	0.0043	Japanese yen	236.75	0.9165	S. African rand	1.0911
0.0202	Belgian fin. franc	49.70	2.4247	Kuwaiti dinar	0.292	0.0014	S. Korean won	762.75
0.8148	Canadian $	1.2273	0.4347	Malay. ringgit	2.3005	0.0074	Span. peseta	136.195
0.1164	Danish krone	8.595	0.1386	Norw. krone	7.215	0.1332	Swed. krona	5.465
0.183	Finnish mark	1.0505	0.952	Phil. peso	40.03	0.025	Taiwan $	43.55
0.012	Greek drachma	96.9762	0.0104	Port. escudo	96.9762	0.0441	Thai baht	22.6758
0.1497	Hong Kong $	6.6815	0.2723	Saudi riyal	3.6727	0.2907	U.A.E. dirham	3.4404
1.306	Irish £	0.7657						

£ Sterling: 1.1163 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000

International Bond Prices — Week of March 24

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 6)

Amt	Security	%	Middle Mat	Price	Yield Ave Mat	Yield Life	Curr
$40	Goetaverken	8 1/8	'87 Sep	86	12.28	13.17	9.45
$20	Grampes Ab	9 3/4	'85 May	95 1/2	12.34	13.66	10.21
$15	Gromeesberg	6 3/4	'87 Oct	86 1/2	10.55	13.12	7.80
$15	Grossenberg	8 1/2	'88 Feb	86 1/2	11.73	13.68	9.83
$50	Kockums Mekaniska	8	'83 Nov	99	9.63	9.62	8.08
$35	Ma Och Domsjo Moda	9	'86 Oct	86 1/2	13.97		10.48
$50	Oka a/b	15 3/4	'85 Dec	109	11.75		14.45
$50	Saab-Scania	8 1/2	'87 Mar	85 1/2	11.86		8.94
$30	Sandvik	9 1/2	'84 Mar	99 1/2	12.10	13.45	10.14
$15	Sandvik	9	'86 Aug	86 1/2	14.19	16.69	10.48
$30	S.A.S.	8	'85 Jun	91	12.76	15.80	8.79
$30	Scanroll	8 5/8	'88 Oct	86 1/2	12.82	13.83	9.97
$30	Scanroll	7 1/2	'90 Dec	79	11.70	13.17	7.47
$100	Skandi Enskilda Bank	11 1/2	'88 Mar	99 3/4	11.50		11.62
$40	Skandi Enskilda Bank	9	'91 Dec	94	12.01	13.33	10.71
$30	Skf Ab	8	'87 Jan	91 1/2	10.77	11.28	8.74
$20	Sodra Skogsagarna	9 1/2	'86 Dec	85	14.88	17.95	11.18
$25	Sparbankernas Bank	8 3/4	'83 Sep	99 1/2	9.93	9.93	8.29
$30	Sparbankernas Bank	8 3/4	'88 Jan	86	11.96	13.62	9.89
$30	Stockholm City	6 7/8	'92 Feb	88	11.82	12.30	10.89
$30	Svenska Handelsbanken	9 1/4	'86 Mar	93	12.15	12.63	9.95
$45	Svenska Handelsbanken	13 3/4	'88 Apr	104	12.66		13.22
sdr 25	Sveriges Invest Bank	9	'85 Dec	95 1/2	10.97		9.42
$15	Sveriges Invest Bank	7 3/4	'87 Nov	85 1/2	11.37	14.35	9.86
ifr 500	Sveriges Invest Bank	11	'88 Jun	100	11.24	11.34	11.25
$50	Swedish Export Credit	12	'83 Oct	101	9.97		11.88
$75	Swedish Export Credit	16 1/2	'84 Nov	100 1/4	10.92		15.54
$40	Swedish Export Credit	12 1/2	'85 Mar	100	10.86		12.14
$75	Swedish Export Credit	10	'86 Jan	100 1/2	11.58		12.56
$100	Swedish Export Credit	10 1/4	'86 Mar	97 3/4	11.15		10.49
$50	Swedish Export Credit	15 3/4	'86 Jun	108 1/4	12.53		14.65
$100	Swedish Export Credit	15 1/4	'89 Mar	109 1/2	13.91		13.65
$100	Swedish Export Credit	14 3/4	'90 Mar	108 3/4	12.84		13.64
$50	Swedish State Company	15 3/4	'87 Jan	110 1/2	12.22		14.25
$15	Svdsvenska	9 1/4	'86 Sep	91 1/2	12.32	14.33	10.11
$25	Volvo Ab	9 1/2	'85 Mar	96	11.37		9.90
$35	Volvo Ab	8	'87 Feb	87	12.26		9.29
$25	Volvo Ab	8	'87 Sep	89 1/2	11.05	12.47	8.94
	SWITZERLAND						
$100	Credit Suisse Ltd	10 1/2	'89 Dec	100 1/4	10.44		10.47
$150	Credit Suisse Ltd	10 1/2	'90 Mar	100	10.49		10.50
$250	Swiss Bank Corp	10 1/4	'90 Jan	100 1/4	10.19		10.22
$150	Union Bk Switzerland	10 3/4	'87 Nov	101 1/4	9.98		10.61
$150	Union Bk Switzerland	11	'89 Nov	102 3/4	10.41		10.71
	UNITED KINGDOM						
$150	United Kingdom	6 7/8	'93 May	88	10.86	11.68	10.09
$20	Airtesse Intern Fin	9	'86 Aug	97 1/2	9.89	10.57	9.32
$30	Airtesse Intern Fin	8 3/4	'88 Oct	93	10.45	11.56	9.41
$15	Allied Breweries	10 1/4	'90 Mar	93	12.53	12.92	11.38
$75	Amoco Exploration Co	15 1/4	'89 Nov	103 1/2	13.56		12.88
$30	Barclays Bank Intl.	8 1/4	'86 Dec	94	10.34	11.42	8.78
$100	Barclays Overs Inv	8 1/2	'92 Sep	87 1/4	10.02		9.74
$150	Boss Charrington	7 1/2	'90 Aug	90 1/2	12.58	13.21	10.07
$100	B.A.T. Intl.Fin.	7 1/2	'87 Nov	75 1/2	15.01	14.94	9.93
$100	B.A.T. Intl Fin	11	'89 Dec	100 1/2	10.89		10.95
$45	Beecham Intl.	8 1/4	'86 Feb	93 1/2	10.95	11.82	8.82
$30	B.I.C.	7 3/4	'87 Feb	90 1/2	12.13	13.41	8.76
$30	Bowater Corp Ltd	9 3/4	'86 Jul	94	11.59		10.37
$30	Bowater Corp Ltd	9 1/4	'87 May	86	11.29	12.44	10.26
$16	British Land Intl.	8	'87 Nov	86 1/2	11.58	12.34	9.25
$100	British Leyland	7 1/2	'87 Sep	90 1/2	12.07	13.28	10.87
$50	British Oxygen Fin	10 3/4	'90 Jul	92 1/2	12.33		11.62
$50	British Steel Corp.	8 5/8	'89 Jan	94	10.81	10.67	9.18
$30	Cadbury Schweppes	7 3/4	'90 Oct	91	11.23	13.44	10.11
$25	Capital & Counties	9	'88 Nov	89	11.23	13.44	10.11
$50	Caventham Intl	9 1/2	'87 Dec	81	15.28	18.11	11.75
N 100	Charter Cons.Overseas	7 1/2	'87 Oct	71 3/4	14.63	18.05	10.45
$100	Commercial Union Ass.	8 1/2	'86 Dec	97	11.38	12.75	9.34
$50	Courtaulds Intl.Fin.	9 1/4	'85 Oct	94	12.07	12.94	9.84
$20	Courtaulds Intl Fin	9 3/4	'88 Dec	86 1/2	12.80	13.25	11.27
$75	Dundee City	9 1/4	'90 Jan	91	11.31	11.34	9.24
$50	Enal Finance Bv	9 1/4	'89 Apr	89 1/2	11.24	11.44	10.34
$75	Finance For Industry	14	'84 Apr	105	11.97	11.16	13.53
$125	Finance For Industry	13 3/4	'87 Oct	100 1/2	13.70	12.55	13.39
$100	Finance For Industry	15 1/2	'87 Aug	97	15.97	15.82	13.37
$20	Finance For Industry	14 1/2	'88 Mar	105	13.09	12.68	13.81
$15	Finance For Industry	10	'89 Mar	94	11.41	11.61	10.64
$30	Finance For Industry	12 1/2	'89 Jul	99 1/2	12.61	12.65	12.54
$15	Finance For Industry	11	'90 Mar	100 1/2	10.97	10.93	10.92
$20	Fisons Intl Finance	8 1/4	'87 Jul	97 1/2	13.09	14.16	9.43
$10	Fisons Intl Finance	10 1/4	'87 Dec	92	12.24		11.02
$30	Fisons Intl Finance	10 1/4	'88 Feb	92	12.24	12.98	10.67
$30	General Electric	12 1/2	'89 Mar	104 3/4	11.30	11.34	11.59
$10	Gestetner Holding Bv	11	'88 May	92	13.19	13.50	11.94
$25	Gold Fields Bermuda	10 1/4	'85 Jul	94	13.25	13.90	10.94
$15	Grand Metropolitan	9 1/4	'86 Jan	94	11.04	11.34	9.34
$25	Grand Metropolitan	7 1/2	'87 Dec	86	11.41	13.03	8.72
$30	Guardian Royal Exch.		'88 Jan	89	11.44	12.98	9.99
$25	G.U.S. Internat'l N.V.	8 1/2	'86 Mar	93	11.36	12.69	9.14
$15	G.U.S. Internat'l N.V.	7 1/2	'89 Apr	89	11.36	12.43	10.33
$24	Hambros Limited	9 1/2	'85 Dec	94 1/2	11.92	12.57	10.05
$25	Hambros Limited	7 3/4	'87 Oct	85 1/2	11.99	13.24	9.06
$30	Hill Samuel Group	8 1/2	'88 Nov	92	11.23	12.73	9.34
$20	Howden Alex.Fin Ex/w	9 1/2	'91 Jan	95	11.41	11.34	9.41
$100	Ici Finance Nv	11	'83 Jun	100	10.99		11.00
$100	Ici Intl Fin	8 1/4	'87 Jan	93 1/2	10.37	11.14	8.85
$80	Ici Intl.Fin.	7 1/2	'92 Feb	87 1/2	10.51	11.39	7.97
$20	Inc Intl Holdings	10	'88 May	90			10.25
$25	Kleinwort, Benson	8 1/4	'87 May	90	11.34	13.88	9.17
$30	Lloyd & General Assur	7 5/8	'88 Feb	89	10.57	11.86	8.57
$45	Lonrho Intl Finance	12	'86 Jul	96	13.38		12.44
$15	Metrobank.Estate	8 3/4	'86 Dec	90	12.19	13.80	9.72
$25	Metrocol.Estate	9	'91 Feb	92	11.54	13.11	9.74
$75	Midland Intl Fin	8 3/4	'86 Dec	96 1/2	9.90	10.46	9.07
$75	Midland Intl Fin	8 3/4	'87 Sep	92	10.09	11.99	10.05
$150	Midland Intl Fin	11 1/2	'92 Dec	100	11.49		11.50
$100	National Coal Board	8	'87 Sep	91 3/4	10.36	10.68	8.71
$50	National Coal Board	6 5/8	'88 Oct	92 1/2	10.43	11.37	9.32
$30	Nat.L.Grindlays Bank	8 3/4	'87 Nov	91	11.39	12.09	9.71
$75	Natl Westminster Bank	9	'86 Jun	96	10.49		9.38
$50	Natl Westminster Bank	9	'86 Jul	96	10.47	11.49	9.38
$100	Natl Westminster Fin	14 3/4	'91 Dec	115	11.93		12.83
$150	Natl Westminster Fin	11 3/4	'92 Feb	107	11.05		11.29
$25	Plessey Intl.Fin.	8 1/2	'86 Jun	93 1/2	10.94	12.80	9.09
$25	Rank Organisation	8 3/4	'86 Nov	96	10.30	10.76	9.11
$100	Ready Mixed Concrete	7 3/4	'87 Oct	76 1/2	15.01	18.11	10.13
$25	Redland Finance Ex/w	11 1/2	'87 Mar	89	13.79	13.93	11.97
$40	Reed Intl.Ltd	9	'87 May	89	12.48	13.82	10.11
$30	Rhm Intl.Fin.	8	'88 Mar	85	12.12	13.70	9.61
$40	Rhm Overseas Fin.	8	'92 Aug	84	11.08	11.57	10.52
$45	Rio Tinto Fin Ex/w	4 3/4	'88 Nov	78	12.12	13.79	7.47
$17	Rothschild Inv Hold.	14 1/2	'90 Aug	102 1/2	13.84	13.89	14.15
$18	Rowntree Mackintosh	10 1/4	'89 Feb	93 1/2	12.04	12.32	10.96
$15	Sears Intl	10 1/4	'88 Feb	92	12.48		11.14
$50	Selection Trust	8 3/4	'90 Dec	87	11.57	11.51	9.72
$12	Slough Estates	8 3/4	'86 Feb	91 1/2	12.32	13.44	9.56
$30	Slough Estates	8	'88 Feb	86 1/2	11.72	13.66	9.25
$15	Town & City Ned Nv	8	'87 Jan	93	12.43	12.79	9.28
$30	United Biscuits Fin	11	'89 Jul	94	12.56	12.39	11.54
$30	United Biscuits Ltd	9	'89 May	89	11.54	11.86	10.11
$25	United Dominions Tr.	8 3/4	'88 Dec	88 1/2	11.56	12.65	9.89
$25	Wellcome Foundation	8 1/4	'87 Mar	91	11.18	12.46	9.21
$50	Whitbread Co Ltd	10 1/2	'89 Apr	90 1/2	12.56	13.36	11.40
$25	Williams & Glyn's	8 1/4	'87 Jun	88 1/2	11.80	13.02	9.32
	UNITED STATES AMERICA						
$25	Acme Nv	14	'85 Dec	104	12.21		13.46
$150	Aetna Life Casualty	15	'86 Apr	118 3/4	10.78		13.54
$72	Amax Intern Capital	8 3/4	'86 Apr	94 1/2	10.92	11.96	9.26
$75	Amax Intern Finance	16 1/4	'92 Apr	114 1/2	13.42		14.19
$45	Amerada Hess Ex/w	6 3/4	'87 Jul	82 1/2	12.11		15.79
$35	American Airlines	10 1/4	'86 Apr	102	13.99		14.81
$75	American Express Over	16 1/4	'89 Mar	112 3/4	13.28		14.50
$100	American Express Over	18 1/4	'90 Apr	96 1/2	19.07		10.62
$50	American Foreign Pwr	4 4/5	'87 Jan	77	12.64		4.23
$50	American Foreign Pwr		'88 May	78	12.42		11.90
$400	Amoco Can Ltd & Tel	14 1/4	'89 Mar	111 1/4	11.69		12.07
$25	Amoco Oil Holdings	5 3/4	'85 Oct	89 1/2	10.60	12.58	6.42
$100	Anheuser Busch Intl	11 1/4	'90 Jun	99 1/2	11.35		11.31
$75	Anheuser Busch Overs	11 1/4	'89 May	100 3/4	11.18		10.77
$40	Arizona Ps Fin	17 1/4	'86 Oct	107 1/2	14.46		14.55
$50	Arizona Ps Fin	16 1/4	'88 Jul	108	14.06		15.05
$75	Arizona Ps Fin	16 1/4	'89 Feb	109 1/2	13.83		14.84
$50	Arizona Ps Fin	16	'89 Mar	109	13.94		14.81
$50	Arizona Ps Fin	11 3/4	'90 Jan	100 1/4	11.69		11.72
$50	Armco Overseas Fin	15 3/8	'86 Dec	104 1/2	13.77		14.71
$25	Ashland Oil Finance	8	'87 Jun	91 1/2	10.54	12.48	8.74
$200	Atlantic Richf Cu/w	13 1/2	'90 May	116	10.98		11.64
$200	Atlantic Richf Cu/w	13 1/2	'90 May	107 3/4	11.86		12.53
$25	Avco Overseas Cap	9 1/4	'85 Mar	92 1/2	13.79		10.88
$40	Avco Overseas Cap	10 1/4	'87 May	92	12.79		11.14
$30	Bank Of America	12	'87 Apr	103 3/4	10.83		11.57
$100	Beatrice Foods	7 3/4	'83 May	99	7.74		7.75
$15	Beatrice Foods	9	'85 Mar	96	10.34	10.67	9.18
cn$50	Beneficial Finance	9	'84 Feb	94	13.88		9.38
$100	Beneficial Overs Fin	9 3/4	'87 Jul	92 1/2	12.60		10.54
$20	Beneficial Overs Fin	14 1/4	'90 May	98 1/4	14.45		14.50
$20	Beneficial Overs Fin	14 1/4	'90 Dec	98 1/2	14.58		14.47
$30	Blue Bell Intl.Fin.	7 3/4	'87 Oct	91 1/2	10.12	11.68	8.47
$100	Boston Intl Fin	14 1/4	'89 Jun	109 1/2	12.68		13.51
$20	Burlington Overseas	7 3/4	'87 Apr	84 1/2	12.98	12.18	8.47
$50	Burroughs	15 3/4	'88 Mar	109 1/2	13.89		14.38
$60	Campbell Soup	11 1/2	'89 Jul	109 3/4	11.76		12.16
$60	Carolina Pow Lig Fin	14 1/2	'89 Feb	109	13.41		13.74
$25	Carrier Intl.	8	'87 Jun	91 1/2	10.54	11.65	8.74
$50	Carter Hawley Hale	9 3/4	'86 Jul	97	11.32		10.66
$100	Caterpillar Fin Serv	16 1/2	'86 Nov	106 1/2	14.13		15.49
$25	Chrysler Overseas	7	'84 Jul	94	11.83	11.81	7.29
$100	Citicorp Overseas	15	'84 Apr	104 3/4	10.16		14.23
$175	Citicorp Overseas	15 1/2	'84 Jun	106	10.17		14.62
$125	Citicorp Overseas	16 1/2	'85 Mar	107 1/2	11.69		14.42
$200	Citicorp Overseas	18	'86 Aug	109 1/2	10.16		10.05
$150	Citicorp Overseas	15	'86 Aug	106	12.74		14.15
$150	Citicorp Overseas	16 3/4	'86 Oct	108 1/2	13.65		15.44
$250	Citicorp Overseas	12	'89 Oct	100 1/2	11.88		11.95
Series 15	Citicorp Overseas	11	'89 Feb	98	11.47		11.22
$50	Citicorp Overseas	13 1/2	'90 Feb	105	13.26	13.25	12.86
$28	Citicorp Overseas	18	'90 Mar	93	11.18	11.52	10.75
$150	Cities Service Overs	17	'88 Sep	111	14.55		14.88
$30	City Investing Fin	8 3/4	'84 May	96	12.74		9.11
$30	Coca-Cola Bottling	6 3/4	'93 Aug	107	5.84		6.31
$100	Coca-Cola Finance	11 3/4	'89 Oct	105	10.64		11.19
$50	Cocoa Farmlands	9	'86 Jul	94 1/2	10.88	10.89	8.47
$50	Consolidated Foods	7 1/2	'91 Jun	82 1/2	10.88	11.89	9.00
$100	Continental Group o/s	9 5/8	'86 Jul	93	12.28		10.35
$75	Continental Ill Ex/w	14 3/4	'84 Sep	103 1/2	12.05		12.25
$150	Continental Illinois	9 3/4	'86 Jul	97 1/2	10.21		10.43
$100	Continental Illinois	15 3/4	'89 Mar	109	13.49		14.45
$25	Continental Oil Intl.	9 1/2	'85 Jul	98	10.51	11.23	9.69
$25	Continental Tel.Intl.	8 1/4	'92 Mar	84	10.79	11.09	9.77
$50	Corn Products Cac	16 3/4	'86 Sep	111	12.73		15.69
$50	Corning Intl.	8 1/2	'86 Mar	94 1/2	10.70	11.69	8.99
$50	Cummins Overseas Fin	13 1/2	'91 Dec	109	11.70		12.42
$15	Dart&Kraft Overs Fin	8	'87 Mar	91	11.29	11.95	8.74
$30	Dana Internat.Fin.	8	'87 Mar	91 1/2	10.78	11.76	8.24
$120	Dow Chemical Overseas	8	'86 Dec	94 3/4	9.71		8.44
$100	Dow Chemical Overseas	8 5/8	'88 Mar	91 1/2	11.44		11.69
$20	Dow Corning Overseas	8 1/2	'86 Jun	95	10.36	11.77	8.55
$75	Dresser Overs Fin	12 1/2	'89 Oct	103 1/2	12.11		12.27
$40	Duka Power Overseas	13 1/2	'89 Apr	109	12.39		14.22
$200	Du Pont Overseas Cap	14 1/2	'89 Jan	109	13.70		14.52
$400	Du Pont Overseas Cap	14 1/2	'89 Dec	107 3/4	13.55		14.33
$200	Du Pont Overseas Cap	14 1/8	'89 Aug	109	12.98		13.88
$150	Du Pont Overseas Cap	15 1/4	'89 Dec	110	13.84		13.90
$50	Eaton Finance	13 1/4	'89 Jan	101 1/2	12.87		12.05
$28	Esso Overseas Fin.	7	'85 Sep	91	9.92	10.21	9.18
$50	Esso Overseas Fin.	8	'86 Mar	97	9.17	9.84	8.25
$50	Esso Overseas Fin.	8	'86 Nov	97	9.88	9.15	8.25
$50	Fluor Finance Ex/w	13 1/4	'84 Sep	103 3/4	10.51		12.77
$100	Fluor Finance	14	'89 Sep	106 1/2	12.50		13.15
$150	Ford Credit Overseas	14 5/8	'83 Dec	102 1/2	14.77		14.37
$150	Ford Credit Overseas	16	'84 Feb	104	11.19		15.38
$150	Ford Credit Overseas	16	'85 Jul	106 1/2	12.61		15.02
$250	Ford Overs Finance	12 5/8	'85 May	101 3/4	11.67		12.41
$25	Gen.Amer.Transport.	8 1/4	'87 Mar	91 1/2	10.83	12.39	8.82
$25	General Cable Overs.	8 1/4	'87 Nov	91 1/2	10.85	12.56	8.93
$150	General Electric	4 1/4	'85 Dec	88		9.48	4.83
$100	General Electric	12	'89 Oct	107 1/4	10.43		11.19
$100	General Foods Corp	10 1/2	'85 Jun	97 1/4	10.91		10.80
$50	General Mills	8	'86 Mar	96	9.59	10.25	8.33
$100	General Motors		'86 Apr	100	10.99		11.00
$30	General Motors	8 3/4	'86 Aug	94 1/2	10.23	11.11	9.26
$100	General Motors	11 3/4	'87 Oct	101 1/4	11.39		11.60
$45	Georgia-Pac Fin Ex/w	14 5/8	'87 Apr	106 1/2	12.53		13.73
$125	Getty Oil Intl	14	'89 May	107 1/2	12.22		13.02
$300	Gmac Overseas Fin	16 1/2	'84 Nov	108	10.54		15.26
$100	Gmac Overseas Fin	11	'84 Dec	100 3/4	10.51		10.92
$100	Gmac Overseas Fin	15 1/4	'85 Apr	107 1/4	11.34		14.22
$100	Gmac Overseas Fin	13 3/8	'85 Apr	104 1/4	11.81		12.83
$100	Gmac Overseas Fin	9 1/4	'86 Jul	97	10.35		9.54
$100	Gmac Overseas Fin	15	'87 May	109	12.14		13.76
$100	Gmac Overseas Fin	14 3/4	'87 Jul	104 3/4	12.25		14.08
$100	Gmac Overseas Fin	12	'87 Oct	98	10.58		11.43
$200	Gmac Overseas Fin	12 7/8	'88 Feb	104 1/4	11.73		12.25
$150	Gmac Overseas Fin	16	'88 Feb	117 1/4	11.31		13.65
$100	Gmac Overseas Fin	14 1/2	'88 Aug	110 1/4	11.87		13.15
$125	Gmac Overseas Fin	15	'89 May	112 3/4	12.08		13.30
$200	Gmac Overseas Fin	10 1/2	'90 Feb	98	10.92		10.71
$75	Goodyear Overseas Fin	12 1/2	'87 Jun	101 1/2	12.03		12.32
$50	Gould Intl Finance	9 3/4	'85 Mar	98 1/2	10.62	10.96	9.00
$25	Gould Intl.Inc.	9 3/4	'85 Jun	100	9.74	9.74	9.75
$50	Gte Finance Nv	9 1/2	'84 Mar	99 1/2	10.07		9.55
$50	Gte Finance Nv	13 3/4	'86 Jun	105 1/2	11.49		13.03
$50	Gte Finance Nv	15 5/8	'86 Jun	106	13.27		14.74

ZERO-COUPON BONDS

Security	Final Maturity	Amt	Original Offering Year	Price	Offered Price
Atlantic Richfield ov	4 Feb 1992	$500	1982	55.75	38¼
Baker Intl Fin	25 Feb 1992	$225	1982	24.70	25%
Beatrice Foods Nv	9 Feb 1992	$200	1982	25.50	30%
Beneficial OVS	10 Feb 1992	$150	1982	32.70	45
Campbell Soup	21 Apr 1992	$200	1982	27.00	38¾
Caterpillar Fin Serv	11 Aug 1992	$300	1982	34.88	34½
Caterpillar Fin Serv	11 Feb 1994	$140	1982	19.94	23
Citicorp Overseas Fi	18 Aug 1984	$150	1982	66.75	87
Citicorp Overseas	11 Feb 1985	$150	1982	64.58	82¼
Dupont Overseas Cap	11 Feb 1990	$300	1982	30.90	47%
Gaz De France	23 Feb 1992	$150	1982	25.82	37½
Gaz De France	1 Mar 1994	$150	1982	19.82	31½
Gmac Overseas Fin	19 Feb 1990	$150	1982	34.80	46%
General Electr Cred	17 Feb 1992	$400	1982	26.08	38%
General Electr Cred	17 Feb 1993	$400	1982	22.80	35%
General Electr Cred	4 Mar 1994	$300	1982	19.75	29
General Electr Cred	4 Mar 1995	$500	1982	17.25	27¼
Gulf Oil	2 Mar 1992	$300	1982	25.82	37%
Nordic Investment Bk	15 Dec 1986	$ 50	1981	51.75	67¼
Penny JC Global Fin	17 Feb 1994	$350	1982	18.58	30%
Pepsico Capital	25 Jan 1994	$ 75	1981	42.25	68
Pepsico Capital	4 Feb 1992	$100	1982	26.00	38%
Pepsico Capital	2 Mar 1994	$125	1982	28.25	37%
Philip Morris Cred Cor	8 Jun 1994	$200	1982	22.25	31%
Reynolds Jr Ov	19 Feb 1992	$400	1982	26.50	37¼
Sears Overseas	18 Feb 1992	$400	1982	24.72	32%
Sears Overseas	27 May 1994	$400	1982	20.50	31½
Swedish Exp Credit	10 Mar 1994	$200	1982	19.70	31¼
Transamerica Fin Ex	22 Dec 1986	$ 75	1981	52.75	67¼
Wells Fargo Intl	4 Feb 1988	$100	1982	44.00	58%
Xerox Credit Overs	1 Feb 1992	$250	1982	25.50	37%

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Amt	Security	%	Middle Mat	Price	Yield Ave Mat	Yield Life	Curr
	AUSTRALIA						
dm 100	Australia	6 3/4	'93 Aug	100 3/4	6.68	6.62	6.70
dm 200	Australia	6 1/2	'84 Feb	101	5.29	5.29	6.44
dm 150	Australia	7 1/4	'84 Nov	105 1/2	2.69	2.60	6.87
dm 100	Australia	7	'85 Jul	102 1/2	4.66	4.44	7.00
dm 200	Australia	8 1/4	'87 Oct	104 1/4	7.13		7.91
dm 250	Australia	6	'88 Sep	99 1/4	6.16		6.05
dm 250	Australia	5 3/4	'89 Nov	95 3/4	6.55	6.84	6.81
dm 250	Australia	8 1/8	'90 Mar	105 1/4	7.15		7.73
dm 200	Australia	9 3/8	'91 Feb	109 1/2	7.74		8.56
dm 200	Australia	9 3/8	'91 Dec	109 3/4	7.81		8.54
dm 200	Australia	9 1/2	'92 Nov	106 1/4	8.45		7.39
dm 200	Australia	6 7/8	'93 Jan	97 1/2	6.94		6.91
dm 50	Australian Intl Dev Co	6 3/4	'87 Nov	100 1/4	6.68	6.64	6.73
dm 50	Comalco Inv.Europe	7 3/4	'86 Jun	98 1/2	7.57	7.45	7.71
dm 100	Homerjey Iron Fin	6 3/4	'87 Jul	97 1/2	7.11	6.89	7.00
dm 180	Mount Isa Finance	7 5/8	'89 Mar	97 3/4	8.05		7.75
dm 50	Papua New Guinea	6 3/4	'88 Jul	97	7.44	7.98	6.96
dm 100	Queensland Alumina	8 1/2	'85 Nov	100 1/4	8.39	8.33	8.48
edm 30	Rural & Industries Bk	6 1/2	'87 Aug	97 1/4	7.34	7.78	6.68
	AUSTRIA						
dm 150	Austria	6 3/4	'85 Apr	101 1/4	6.08	5.42	6.67
dm 100	Austria	7 3/4	'86 May	102	7.02	6.65	7.60
dm 100	Austria	8 1/2	'87 Nov	103 3/4	7.79	7.37	8.19
dm 150	Austria	5 3/4	'88 Nov	93 3/4	6.81	7.23	6.13
dm 100	Austria	8 3/4	'92 Jan	103 3/4	7.79		8.07
dm 150	Austria	8 1/4	'92 Oct	102	7.94	7.87	8.09
dm 100	Austrian Control Bk	8	'

	Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
[redacted]							
	Eurofirm	DM150	1993	7⅝	99	7.52	First callable at 101½ in 1990.
	IADB	DM200	1993	7¾	open	—	Noncallable. Price to be set March 29.
[redacted]							

Caracas Leaves Some Questions Unanswered

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For weeks, bankers have been questioning when Venezuela would announce plans to reschedule its external debt. There was never any question about the need, as about two-thirds of the foreign debt is bunched into maturities falling due within two years.

Last week, the government finally announced a 90-day moratorium on principal repayments of public sector debt, pending an agreement to restructure the loans. This widely expands the 90-day moratorium announced in mid-February on debt falling due between Feb. 1 and March 31. Interest payments, the government said, will be kept current.

Not included in the moratorium are publicly issued floating-rate notes and bonds, loans owed to international organizations and trade-related debt.

The news came as no surprise. Nevertheless, it did create considerable confusion.

For openers, many bankers question the estimate of $10 billion of debt falling due this year and needing to be rescheduled, a figure that has been put forward by government sources in Caracas. "There's a lot of guesswork in those figures," one U.S. banker said.

Finance Minister Arturo Sosa recently estimated that public-sector foreign debt totaled $27 billion, of which about $14 billion was short-term.

More disturbing than the argument about the numbers is the absence of any statement on the status of private-sector debt, which bankers estimate totals around $6 billion. The bulk of this is believed to be loans extended to private banks. Some U.S. bankers said that they assumed there is now a mad scramble going on to pull in all the loans that can be cut before they too are frozen.

Three public-sector banks are already included in the moratorium — Banco Industrial de Venezuela, the agricultural-development bank Bandagro and the national savings and loan bank Banap. The government measure freezes the interbank loans to these institutions, a move lenders find most upsetting as interbank lines are intended to be short-term.

In the rescheduling operations for both Mexico and Brazil, interbank lines were stretched out to medium-term loans. But bankers warn that the continued forced stretching of these bank-to-bank lines of credit will lead to a radical change in the operations of the multi-billion-dollar interbank market, which has been the source of a major portion of Euromarket lending.

So far, there are no signs that the interbank market has been seriously affected by these developments, but experts fear that a reaction is inevitable.

A prominent monetary expert, who did not want to be identified, said that if it resulted in tiering, that is, where rates paid for funds differ according to the nationality and size of the borrower, or in lenders becoming more careful, "that is not an unsound development."

"It's all a question of speed," he said. "If lenders slowly revise their thinking to better recognize the risks, that is to be welcomed. But a brutal change in philosophy could create problems."

Venezuela is the third largest oil producer in OPEC, but bankers note that its finances were in a mess before the decline in the price of oil.

In addition to the price cut, bankers note, Venezuela, like other producers scrambling to find customers, has been forced to offer customers the option to defer payment for up to six months. This created a cash crisis in Venezuela and similar liquidity problems are building up in all the producing countries except Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, bankers say.

One banker reports that the even the Gulf states are "very discreetly" approaching banks seeking one-to-one deals rather than widely publicized syndicated loans.

Elsewhere, a feared clash between Yugoslavia and bank creditors over guarantees sought by lenders was averted Friday. The Yugoslavs agreed in principle to meet the demand that the federal republic guarantee the refinancing of $1.4 billion of existing debt and a new loan of $600 million. The National Bank of Yugoslavia will guarantee the related two-year extensions of short-term credits.

The government is expected to give its formal approval Tuesday, but a final agreement is not likely to be signed before the end of June.

As a result, Yugoslavia will request before April 1 an extension to its 90-day moratorium on principal repayments. Debt falling due between mid-January and end-March had been extended for 90 days, and any debt now falling due before the end of June will be similarly delayed.

The dispute over whether to include export credits in the package ended in a compromise, with banks refinancing the nonguaranteed portion of these credits. However, bankers said that it will take some time to sort these credits out and put a number on the total.

In return for the agreement on guarantees, the banks agreed to make the loan for six years instead of five as they originally proposed. The margin remains unchanged at 1⅞ points over Libor or 1¾ points over the prime rate.

SYNDICATED LOANS

Stocks Get The Action

(Continued from Page 7)

bearing a coupon of 7¾ percent. The price will be fixed this week but the paper was quoted on a when-issued basis at a discount of 1⅛-1¼.

The only issue scheduled for this week is a 300 million DM, 10-year offering from the World Bank.

In the ECU sector, Credit National of France is offering 50 million ECU of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12⅝ percent. The subscription price will be set April 12.

In addition, Credit National is arranging a five-year syndicated loan of 150 million ECU with the understanding that this would serve as bridge financing until the entire amount is raised in the bond market. The future bond issues will be in minimum amounts of 25 million ECU.

Credit National is paying a margin of ⅛ point over the ECU interbank rate for the first three years and ⅛ point over for the final two years. In addition, banks providing the credit will be paid a ¼ percent front-end fee.

International Herald Tribune

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended March 25

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
tmsCh	1,358,700	4	3⅝	4	
Dome	1,346,400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—⅛
ATI	1,192,300	4⅛	3	3⅝	+⅛
WmsB s	1,047,500	34⅞	33	34⅞	+1⅞
DelPd s	975,800	23⅞	18⅞	23⅞	+3⅞
CrysHO	539,700	13⅞	11½	12⅞	—1⅞
TchCm s	531,000	31¼	21	29⅞	+10⅞
AmBd	518,200	43⅞	40¼	40⅞	—⅛
Cyprus	517,300	1½	1⅜	1½	
MicIE	462,800	16⅞	15⅛	15⅞	—⅛

Volume: 38,798,800 shares
Year to Date: 499,320,800 shares
Issues traded in: 909
Advances: 469 ; declines: 312 ; unchanged: 128
New Highs: 169 ; new lows: 13

By Yla Eason
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Interest rates rose sharply Friday because of concern among investors that the Federal Reserve is tightening credit availability or might soon do so.

Interest rates did not ease off significantly even after the Federal Reserve announced late in the day that M-1, the basic measure of currency and checking deposits readily available for spending, had fallen by $1.3 billion, to $497.1 billion, for the week ended March 16.

Analysts said that was because the M-1 level remained 13 percent above the Fed's annual growth target of 4 to 8 percent for the last three months. In addition, the decline was in line with market expectations.

Analysts said that a forecast of higher interest rates and tighter Fed policy from Henry Kaufman, the Salomon Brothers economist, also contributed to the rise Friday in short-term and long-term interest rates.

The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond rose by almost a point, or about $10 for each $1,000 Friday, to an offered price of 97 12-32, which yielded 10.68 percent, up from Thursday's close of 10.59 percent. Meanwhile, the three-month Treasury bill rate rose to an offered price of 8.57 percent, up from 8.47 percent Thursday. And the six-month Treasury bill rose to 8.61 percent from 8.51 percent.

Another factor in the interest-rate rise was the weak demand for the huge supply of new government securities auctioned this week. In addition, the failure of the Fed to inject funds into the banking system, which would help lower the cost of overnight interbank loans, depressed prices of government securities and pushed up yields.

While most economists differ as to whether there has been a firming in the Fed's policy, most believe that the Fed has not been so free in supplying reserves as in previous months. A high level of bank reserves means that banks have more funds to lend and encourages lower interest rates.

Raul Nicho, vice president of economic research at Money Market Services, an econometric firm based in Belmont, California, said that the lower level of funds supplied by the Fed to meet bank-reserve requirements was a signal of a slightly more restrictive Fed policy.

The Fed reported that banks ended the week on Wednesday with only $61 million in excess reserves. Banks that are members of the Federal Reserve system are required to maintain a percentage of their deposits at the Fed. For most of this year, the Fed has been supplying enough money for the banking system so that banks were averaging an excess reserve position of $200 million to $300 million, creating less of a need to borrow in the federal funds market or from the Fed itself.

Other data released by the Fed Friday showed that money-market deposit accounts grew by $8.2 billion, to $318.8 billion, in the week ended March 16.

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended March 25

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	9.00 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	9.15 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	7.80 %
Home Mortgage	
FHLB, average	13.59%

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

New Ideas Halting Levi's Slide

(Continued from Page 7)

buying back some of its common shares. Peter E. Haas, 64, the company's chairman, and Robert D. Haas, 40, his nephew and Levi's executive vice president, and their family, collectively own 45 percent of Levi.

Institutions own another 37 percent of the company's stock, although it lost its former glamor ranking over the last two years as earnings plunged.

Mr. Robert Haas said: "People are asking the question: 'Is Levi as special, as stable and as solid as we thought they were, and as they claim they are, or are they just another apparel company?' Our success, frankly, caused us to get complacent."

For instance, he said, the company's introduction of active wear, timed for the summer Olympics in 1980, was so poorly executed that President Jimmy Carter's decision to cancel the participation of the United States was a good thing for the company. Because Levi was not ready to introduce the product, he said, the advertising budget would have been wasted.

Noting that Levi Strauss is spending $40 million in promotions tied to the 1984 Olympics, Mr. Haas added, "I think we're in better shape now."

Many Wall Street analysts agree. Brenda Gall of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith said that although jeans are a mature market, new product fabrics, colors and designs have stirred consumer interest in basic jeans. "There is a cyclical recovery going on," she said.

In addition, she said, Levi Strauss has been a leader in product innovation, and has expanded rapidly from dominance of the young men's jeans market, ages 15 to 25, that was its base 10 years ago.

Sales of other products, which include its David Hunter line of leisure dresswear and women's coordinates, among others, contributed 36 percent of total domestic sales in 1982, compared with 25 percent in 1975. Overseas, the figure increased to 20 percent from 5 percent in 1975.

Mr. Grohman said: "We had to increase our share of the apparel business to get back on the fast growth curve of the 1970s. All of this brought the requirement of being a more intensive marketing company than we had been before." As one gauge of the new emphasis, he said, the 1983 advertising budget was raised to $90 million from $55 million last year.

Other analysts note that Levi is benefiting from the declining popularity of designer jeans. Jay J. Meltzer, an analyst with Goldman, Sachs & Company, said: "Their whole United States business has shown a real pickup." Levi's shipments, he noted, are up 29 percent over last year.

The company expects to sell more than 100 million pairs of jeans this year in the United States, or roughly a fifth of the total domestic market. According to analysts' estimates, Levi Strauss sells twice as many jeans as Blue Bell Inc.'s Wrangler brand.

Mr. Haas said: "Notwithstanding the hoopla of designer jeans, we were the first to really pioneer the use of consumer advertising in the apparel industry."

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended March 25

Waste	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
	9,050,000	52	39½	47¾	— 12⅛
Exxon	4,977,000	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	—⅞
ATT	4,739,000	67⅛	65¼	65⅞	+⅛
IBM	4,123,800	103¼	99¾	102⅛	+2¼
RCA	3,642,400	26⅝	24¾	24⅞	+1⅛
Goodyr	3,288,500	30	28	28⅞	
GMot	3,109,800	62⅝	59⅛	59⅛	—⅛
CmwE	3,001,400	27⅞	27¼	27¼	—½
ArchDn	2,917,900	21⅞	19⅞	21¼	+1⅜
DowCh	2,872,400	30	27½	27⅞	—2¼
AtlRich	2,812,500	39⅛	37¼	38⅝	+1⅞
SonyCp	2,736,300	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
Deere	2,722,400	39½	32¾	37	+4¼
Sears	2,602,700	36¾	35½	35⅝	—⅜
Schlmb	2,484,400	40	38¼	38¾	+¼
PhilPet	2,481,600	31½	29⅞	30½	—⅜
Tandy	2,457,900	56¼	53⅛	55	+⅛
BoidU s	2,343,600	21¼	16⅝	18¼	—⅜
IntTT	2,314,000	37⅝	34⅞	37⅝	+2⅜
SouthId	2,311,500	29	25¼	28½	—½

Issues Traded in: 2145
Advances: 1253 ; declines: 704 ; unchanged: 208
New highs: 479 ; new lows: 24

Volume	
This week	414,420,000 shares
Last Week	353,270,000 shares
1982 same week	268,790,000 shares
1983 to date	5,074,987,589 shares
1982 to date	3,086,340,000 shares
1981 to date	2,862,770,000 shares

NEW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ABFort .17e	685	60¾	57½	57½	—3¼
AEC	86	7	6½	7	+ ½
AFG	345	27¼	26½	26½	
AGS	1645	19½	17¼	19¼	+1
AMCbl	346	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
AMFI .11	10	11½	11½	11½	
ASKCpl	342	30⅛	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅞
AVMCp	64	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅛
AaronRt	257	23¾	23	23¾	+ ¾
Abrams .32b	10	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ¼
AcLosRes	89	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
Accelrtn	341	7	6¾	7	
Accuray .14	1833	17⅞	16¾	16⅞	—1
Aceto st	20	21½	21½	21½	
ACMAT	79	9½	9½	9½	
AcmeGn .20	x60	14¾	14	14½	+ ¼
Adage	377	45½	42¼	45½	+3¼
AddisnW .50	825	19½	17¼	19	+1¾
AdvRoss	604	4½	4½	4½	
AdvSemi	761	17½	14¾	17½	+3
AdvSyst	252	22	21	22	+1
Aeicor	3888	⅞	¾	13-16	
AerSv s	2616	7	6⅞	6⅞	
AflBcp 1.56	74	27	24½	26½	+2
AflBsh 1	343	19¾	19	19	— ¾
Agnico g.05e	932	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅞
AirCarg	553	6	4⅞	5¾	+ ¾
AirFla h	4491	2 11-16	2⅜	2⅜	—5-16
AirWisc	1094	14	13	14	+ ½
AlmoSA .35e	168	34	30	31½	+ ½
AlsBCm	50	11¼	9½	9½	—1¾
AlskMtl t	29	19¼	19	19	
AlskPc .20r	383	19¾	17¾	18	—1⅞
Alatenn 4	13	58	54	58	+4
AlexEn	244	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Algorex	276	24	23	23	— ½
Alicoinc .30	7	45	45	45	
AlegWst	155	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
AllegBv .40	1114	17½	15⅜	17⅜	+1⅞
AlegLd	2146	3	2	3	+ ⅝
AllenOrg .48a	30	34½	34½	34½	
AlldCap 1	43	21¾	20¾	21¼	+1
AloSchr	72	7¾	6¾	7¾	+1
AlpG un		1¼	1¼	1¼	
AlpMic	469	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
AltairCp	40	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Ambsdr .28	x717	8	7	7¾	+ ¾
Amdisc	14	26¾	26½	26½	
Amrfrd .07e	16	6¾	6½	6½	
Amribc	31	21	20¾	21	
AmAgcr 1	25	20	20	20	
AAprol .36	111	8¾	7	8½	+1½
ABncPa 1.10	579	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
ABcpOh .25e	10	8	8	8	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ACtyBk	1273	⅜	¼	5-16	—1-16
AEquity 1.35e	126	15½	14	15	— ½
AFdSL s.60	x205	19¾	17⅞	19½	
AFiltron 1.10	68	16¼	16¼	16¼	
AFinl pfD1		8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
AFinl pfE1	14	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
AFinl pfF1.80	7	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
AFinl pfH3.95		28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
AmFst st	144	7¾	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
AFletchr 1.32	409	23	21¾	22¾	+1
AFurn .20	411	10½	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
AGrtyFn .20b	519	4¼	3⅝	3¾	— ½
AIndmF 1.12	49	23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
AInGp pf5.85	41	127½	122	126½	+4½
AInvLfe .20b	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
AmLeis	3045	3 15-16	3 5-16	3 13-16	+1-16
ALeis un	356	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
AMagnet	1458	9	7¾	8¾	— ¼
AMS	129	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
AMdSv .17	57	8½	7½	7½	— ¾
AmMedi	1536	6	4⅞	5½	+1⅛
AMonit s	710	13¾	13	13½	+ ¼
ANatHld 1	7	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Anuci	3130	3¾	3½	3½	
AmPac	851	5	4¾	5	
AQuasr	2743	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
ARecr s.16	46	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
ASecC s1.40	x122	27¼	27	27	— ¼
AmSoft	831	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¾
AStatLf .88	x25	27	26½	27	+1
AWstCp 1	35	6½	6½	6½	
Amrfrst 2.88	314	34¾	34¼	34⅞	+ ½
Amosk 1.20a	21	35	34	34½	— ½
Ampal .12	2634	3 11-16	3	3 11-16	+11-16
Ampal pf.20a	767	11	9	11	+2
Anadite .10	716	10⅛	8⅝	10⅛	+1½
Anlogic	988	49½	46	49½	+3½
Analyt .30	201	10	9¼	10	+ ¾
Anaren	1754	10	8½	9½	+1
AndrGp t	94	26	24¼	26	+1¾
Andrsn	210	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Andrsind .44	83	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Angles s	121	22½	22	22	— ½
AngSA .82e	1844	18⅞	17¾	18½	+ ¾
AngAGd 6.46e	x284	110¾	105¾	109	—2¼
Anrat s	81	4¼	3	3½	— ¾
Apogee s.12	1359	14⅞	13¼	14¼	— ⅝
ApoloC	3392	30¾	28½	30¾	+1¼
ArabSh	20	12	12	12	
ArdenGp	215	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
Argosy	747	48½	39¾	46¾	+6½
ArizBnc .80b	365	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
Arnold .48	11	23	23	23	
ArtsWay	249	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
AssdBcp .72	22	13	13	13	
AssdCo	11	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
AssdHst .12	440	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
Astron .10e	110	9¾	8½	9½	+1
AstrSv wt	627	6¾	6⅜	6⅞	— ¼
AstrSv un	3	31½	31	31	
AtlcoFnl	250	3¾	3¼	3¼	
AtlanTl	64	11⅜	10	11⅜	+1½
AtlGsLt 1.84	135	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
AtlntAm .36b	x332	16¾	15¼	16⅜	+ ⅞
AtlntBcp 1.32	142	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
AtlSeAir	467	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
AtwdOc	620	21	19½	20	—1

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AutoTrol	435	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
Autocly .15e	x82	15¾	14¾	15	— ½
Automtq	52	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
Autmtx	1778	25¼	22½	24	+1
Auxton s	854	25	19½	20½	—4½
Avatar	239	17	15½	17	+1½
AviatGp	1632	24	20⅝	23½	+3⅝
AztcMf .20	250	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
BBDO s1.80	337	42	39½	42	+2½
BIWCbl .10a	527	17	15½	17	+1½
BPISv s	552	28¾	20½	26½	+6
BRComm	2259	28¾	25¾	28½	+2¾
BSN un	133	12	10¾	10¾	—1¼
Bacardi 2.04a	13	44	43	44	+1
BairdCp t	222	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
BakerFe 2a	110	100⅝	89	93	+2
BaldwLy .80	94	41½	41	41½	+ ½
BallyPP	146	10¼	9½	10⅛	+ ⅝
BncPonc 1.80	13	25	24½	24½	
BancoP 1.80a	155	28¾	27½	28¼	+ ½
Bncohio 1	516	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	— ½
Boncokl .70	349	16½	15¾	16½	+ ½
BcpHaw 1.18	93	23¼	23¼	23¼	
BcHaw pf2.25	0	31½	31¼	31¼	
BncpPa 1.40	9	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
Banctec	231	18	17⅛	17½	— ½
BncTx cv1.46	47	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
BangHE 1.56	x282	14½	14	14	— ⅜
BkCom .80t		32	32	32	
BkDelw 2.72	36	36	34	36	+2
BkLeu s	42	15-16	15-16	15-16	
BkMonS 2.40	320	29½	29	29⅛	— ⅜
BkNEng 2.60	x394	49⅝	46⅞	49⅝	+2¼
BkSecur .25e	309	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
BkSou 1.08	75	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
BkrsNte	1399	8¼	6	8	+1¾
BkTrSC 1.60	230	32½	31⅛	31¾	+ ¼
Bkslowa 1.52	3	42	42	42	
Banta .96	432	37⅝	36	37	— ⅜
BarbrGr	179	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Borden 1	100	31	29	31	
Barnar h	269	5	4¾	4⅞	
Barris	1161	6¼	5⅛	5¼	—1
Barton	501	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
BasTnA s.15	1708	13½	12	13½	— ¼
BasESc	1392	2 9-16	2 5-16	2 9-16	+ ¼
BasicR gt	1115	1 9-16	1⅜	1⅜	—3-16
BassiFr .80a	525	53¾	51	53¼	+2¾
BastWlk .71e	678	40¼	38¼	38¾	+ ½
Bstn pf.81		5	4½	4⅝	— ½
BavisMk .60	81	15	13	14¾	+1¾
BayswRl	22	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
BearCrk .36	50	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
BeckArn	49	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CtzUA s	242	31¼	29¾	31¼	+1¼
CtzUB s1.64	91	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
CityFd pf2.20	1420	29¼	28½	29¼	+ ¾
ClyNtCp .88b	x827	26½	24½	26½	+2
ClvtrBcp 1.40	45	34½	33½	34½	+1
ClarkJL 1.52	140	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ½
ClevtRt 1	152	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
ClowCp	938	9⅝	8	9⅝	+ ⅝
CoastM		3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
CstlInt a.10e	94	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
CobRsc	139	5	4¾	5	
CocaCol 1	117	37¼	37¼	37¼	
CocaMia 1	77	99½	99¼	99¼	— ¼
Coeur t	x233	15½	14½	15¼	+ ¼

Over-the-Counter

— NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET —

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acadins	868	23⅛	22⅞	22½	— ½
AdacLb s	2730	24	22⅞	23⅜	— ⅜
AlexBld 1.80	679	37¼	33	36⅞	+3⅝
AldBnc s.80	2766	23	21¼	22⅞	+1⅝
Altos	6034	23	20½	22¾	+2¼
Amarx h	656	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
ABnkr .50	1283	14⅝	12¾	13⅛	—1
AGret s.34	16587	21½	19¼	20⅞	+1⅛
AminLI	806	26⅝	26	26⅝	
AInGp .48	3576	91½	84	90⅝	+6⅛
ANtIns .84	1234	19⅝	18½	19	+ ½
Andrew	885	40	38	38¾	—1¼
AppleC	22603	45⅛	42¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
ApldMl	2928	32¾	29½	32⅝	+2⅞
Astrosy	1683	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	
AltanR s	885	46	41¼	45½	+2
Avntek	3107	24¼	22⅞	24	+ ⅞
BancO s1.36	1165	38¼	37	37½	
BayBk s2	567	34⅝	31⅜	34⅝	+3⅝
Beking .60	2512	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ¾
BetzLb .88	1170	39⅝	38	39	+ ¾
Bliss	2886	14⅝	12	13¼	— ⅜
BobEv s.30	358	26¾	26	26	— ½
BrwTom	5764	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ½
CCOR	1534	17	14¾	16⅜	— ¼
CPT	4223	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅝
CalMic	2571	31¼	30	30	— ¼
Cetus	3393	16⅛	15⅝	15½	— ⅜
ChrmS s.22	1993	20	18	19⅝	+1⅝
ChartH .60	6454	27¼	25⅛	27⅛	+1½
ChiCh s	2370	24½	22¾	22¾	—1⅛
Chubb 2.92	1180	59⅝	57¼	59⅛	+1⅛
Cipher	989	30½	27¾	30	+ ½
CitzSoGa .56	2882	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
CityFd s	3921	25¼	23¾	25	+1⅛
CabeLab	173	37¼	36¼	37	— ¼
ColrTle	2571	26¾	24⅝	26½	+1⅞
Comdial	8113	21	18⅝	21	+1⅝
ComAm	2279	11½	9¾	10½	— ¾
CompC .24	1865	28⅛	26⅛	27⅞	+1⅞
Compcp	5454	12⅞	10¾	12⅝	+1⅝
CCTC	1036	18¼	17⅝	18	
Concept	996	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	— ⅜
CnCap 2.36	1225	29¾	29	29⅞	— ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
LeeDta	1814	27⅞	26¾	27¼	+ ¼
Liebrt s	491	26⅝	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
LtInvs .24	162	31¾	31¼	31⅜	— ⅜
LindBr	1586	38	36½	36¾	—1
LongF 1.20	x143	26	25	26	+ ¾
MCI s	25213	46⅞	41½	46¼	+1⅞
MDC .16	1494	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
Manitw .80	428	19	18¼	18¾	+ ½
MayPt	797	8¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅝
McCorm .88	x2380	29	27⅛	28⅝	+1⅝
McCorO	620	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	— ¼
McRaeO	1473	11⅝	9	11¼	+1⅝
Micom s	1428	37½	35¾	36½	+ ¾
Micrdy .06	2700	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅛
MdwAir	1579	17	15½	17	+1¼
Millipr .36	1043	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	— ¼
MonCo 1.36	462	30¼	28¾	30¼	+1⅜
Monolith	5121	29⅛	26¼	28⅞	+2⅝
Morsnln .36	2502	20¾	19¼	19¾	+ ½
NData .36	1188	21	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
NMicrn	2069	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	— ¼
NetwkS	1737	38⅝	37¼	38⅛	— ¾
NickOG	1098	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
NikeB s	10618	16⅝	15⅛	16⅛	+ ½
Nordstr .56	965	63¾	61½	61½	— ¾
NwNG 1.28	575	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
NuclPh	3866	15⅛	13⅞	15	+1½
Oceaner	1219	11¼	10⅛	10⅞	
Onyx	1899	10	9½	9⅞	— ⅜
Oxoc	763	9	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
PNC s1.92	2661	35	34½	34⅞	+ ¼
PabstB .40	6512	51	39½	50¼	+25⅜
PandPr s.20	1335	31⅛	29⅛	31⅛	+2⅞
PayNSv 1	4488	48¾	43⅝	47¼	+3⅝
PeopExp	4792	32⅝	26	31⅞	+5⅞
PeopRt	1420	8⅞	7⅞	8⅝	+ ⅜
Petrite 1	572	29¼	28½	28¾	— ¼
PhilN 3.40	1009	54¾	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅛
PicSav	2782	43⅝	38⅞	41½	+2¼
PionHi .72	4792	27¼	24½	26¾	+2
PizzaTm	8026	16¾	14½	14¾	—1½
PriceCo	2543	47½	42¾	47⅛	+1⅞
Prtronx	2213	29⅞	28	29	— ½
Quadrx .24	x1361	6¾	6⅛	6¾	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Datcrd .24	2676	15	13⅝	14⅝	+1¼
DtaDes s.24	x689	17⅛	16	16⅞	+ ½
DataIO	1077	20¾	19	20¾	+1¾
DataPck	21	10½	10¼	10½	
DtSwtc s	715	48¼	46¾	46¾	—1¼
Datmar	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Datscp	246	24¼	23¼	24	+ ¾
Dauphn 3.28	x31	56½	56	56	— ½
DavJm	365	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
DavdMn g	695	4½	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
Dawson	53	6½	6⅛	6½	
DaytM .75	109	24¾	24½	24¾	
DBeer .28e	x5241	7 13-32	7	7⅛	+5-32
DecisSys	538	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
DelElec .15	52	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ErckGld	176	8½	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
EricTe s	4158	53½	52	52¼	— ¾
EsexCtv		19¼	19¼	19¼	
EvalRsh	526	11¼	10¾	11¼	
Excelins	49	11	10½	11	
Exchinl	2	8½	8½	8½	
FMNat .51r	155	13	12½	12½	— ¾
FAFCO	931	5½	3¼	5½	+2¼
FMI	18395	7⅛	6⅞	7½	+ ⅜
FNFin	2047	24	22	23½	+1⅜
FabWhl .25	88	21	19½	21	+1½
FairLn s.32	115	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
FalcLt g	70	51½	47½	49½	—2
Falstaff	340	4 1-16	4	4	—1-16
FaradLb	151	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
FarmFd t	1001	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅜
FarmBr .80	37	34¾	33½	34¾	+1¼
FarrCo .20	484	9½	8	8	—1½
FdDvl B	32	4	4	4	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FdGrtLf .56	19	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
FedlPP 1.02	x207	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
FevInd .28	55	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Fidicor 1.68	831	27¾	25¼	27½	+2⅛
FldOkl s.80	34	13	12	12	—1¼
FiftTh 3.60	x76	81	79	79½	—1½
Figg pf.40	43	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Finclinc		13	13	13	
Finlind	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Finigan	1166	14	13¼	13⅞	
FtMerc 1.20	383	22⅞	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
FtAlaBk 1.80	165	29¼	29	29	— ¼
FtAmBk 1.32	166	20	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
FtAB pf.99	x54	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
FABkPB A.20b	x561	7¾	7½	7¾	
FABkPB B.20b	x32	8	8	8	
FtAFin .50	x170	23¾	20¾	22½	—1¼
FtAmTex	389	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
FtATenn 1	138	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	
FtArkBk .50	51	19	18	18	—1
FtBnAla 1.12	98	20	19½	20	+ ¼
FBcpBel .30e	10	21½	21	21½	+ ½
FBnNH s1	26	24⅝	24	24⅞	+ ¾
FtBnOh 2.40	66	33	32	33	+1
FtBnLa s	x19	17¼	16	17¼	
FtBkSC 1.60	170	32¾	31¼	32¼	+1
FtBncTx .10e	x218	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
FtBostn 1.20	x327	95	90	95	+5
FtCaptl 2.30	6	31½	31	31	
FtCapFn .40	8205	13¼	10⅞	13⅛	+2⅝
FtCarIn .40	x14	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
FtCity	152	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
FCtyFn .40	67	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ¼
FtColF	622	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅛
FtComBc	24	8	7½	7½	
FtComr 1.20b	50	25½	24¾	24¾	— ¾
FtConn s1.60	6	35½	35½	35½	
FtCntRE 1.40	x109	12¼	11¾	11⅞	
FtEstCp 2.60	4	41	41	41	
FtEmpS 1	317	28	27¼	27¼	— ¾
FtFrwst	63	9	8½	8½	— ½
FtFdlVa	62	11¾	11	11⅝	+1
FtFSLR .12r	215	16¼	13⅞	15⅞	+2
FtFnWis .40	375	17¾	15⅝	17¾	+2
FtFlBk .36	794	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
FtHawai 2.40	43	31	30½	31	+ ½
FtIllCp 1	36	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¾
FtJerNt 1.60	368	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1
FtJer pf3	x70	31¾	30½	30½	—1¼
FtKyNt s1.76	139	28¾	27¾	28¾	+1
FtLncFn	120	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
FtMdBn 1.50	270	27¾	27½	27¾	
FtMatord	40	9¼	9¼	9¼	
FtMidwC t	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
FtMtlSv	480	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HawkCh t	32	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
HawthF .35e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
HltCrFd 1.76	115	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
HlthCre .16	1302	17¼	17	17	
Hlthin s	616	31½	27½	31¼	+3¾
Hchngr s.12	1220	27⅞	26¼	27½	+1¼
HeightF .50b	28	12⅛	11¾	12¼	+ ½
HeiligM .46e	963	28¼	26⅞	27¼	—1¼
HelstCH	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Helion	3142	17⅞	14¾	16⅛	+1⅝
Heliun wt	580	30½	25⅞	26¼	+1¼
Helix	278	22	20¾	22	+1⅜
Hemic s	157	7⅞	7½	7½	
HenrdF .72a	546	43⅞	40½	43¾	+3¼
HeritBn 1.52	111	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
HertCol	103	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
HrtgWls .60	0	14	14	14	
HiberCp 1.40b	x221	24¼	23¼	23¼	—1
Higbee .30e	17	25	25	25	
Highvld .26e	x1307	4 9-16	4 7-16	4 7-16	—7-32

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Hndlir pf	104	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
HinesL	116	21½	19½	21½	+2
Hogan	1835	41	34¾	41	+5⅝
HlwdPk s2	x101	31¼	30	31¼	+ ¾
HolmDH 1.84	261	48½	38¾	44	+5¼
HmeBen 1.36	34	30½	30	30½	+ ½
HmeFd .20	18	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
HmstdF .60e	x234	41	37½	40	+2½
Honind .56	162	22¾	22	22¾	+ ¾
HookDrg 1.40	103	31¼	30¼	30¼	—1
HorizRs .01e	66	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
HospTr 2.32	273	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
HowrdB .88a	7	16½	16½	16½	
HughS s	396	29½	25¾	26½	—1¼
HngTgr s	445	10¾	10	10	— ⅞
HnlgBn 1.48b	737	26¾	24¼	25¾	+1½
Hurco	362	18½	17¼	18	+ ½
Hybritc	1155	22¼	21½	22	
HydeAth	167	37	34¾	37	+2½
IPLSy	800	8⅝	8	8¼	— ¼
IRTCp	62	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
ISSC	61	6½	6½	6½	
Icot	8499	10	8½	9	+ ½
IdleWld .80	191	26	22½	25¼	+2⅝
Imark s.25t	21	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Imuno	186	9½	9½	9½	
Impell .40	326	26¾	26¼	26¼	
ImprBc t	189	10¾	9¾	10¼	+ ½
Impln un	2989	17⅞	15¼	17¾	+2
Inco wt	2245	3-16	4 15-16	5 3-16	+3-16
IndepBk 1.20	x7	22½	22	22½	+ ½
IndHldg .05e	230	12⅝	9½	11⅝	+2⅛
IndSaS 1.86a	119	17	16½	16⅞	— ¼
IndpBsh .70	69	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
IndBnc .30r	16	11	11	11	
Indlnsr 1.32	192	22⅞	21¾	22	— ½
IndnaNt 1.20	108	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ½
IdolWat 2.60b	42	26½	26½	26½	
IndHdBk .96b	6	25	24¾	24¾	
InAcous .20e	180	11½	8½	11½	+2½
IndRes	638	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	
IndValB 2.20	127	21⅝	21	21	— ¾
Infodat	116	17¾	15½	15½	—2
InfDisp	5371	17½	16½	17⅛	
InfoInti .16	421	20	18⅝	20	+ ⅜
InfoRs	503	49¾	43½	46¾	+3¼
Inftrn	430	32	31½	31⅞	+ ¼
Infraind	126	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ½
Initio t	27	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
Insicm	1612	13½	13¼	13½	
InstLab	912	41	38⅛	40½	+2⅜
IntegFn	51	7½	7½	7½	
Intech t	185	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
ISSCO	8148	21½	18	20⅝	
IntlSy s	1603	21½	20	21	— ½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MagCl s	210	24½	23½	24½	
Magnet .03r	16	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
MalRt	1031	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
Makita .26r	27	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
Maxwel	2466	24	22½	23	—1¼
MatSci s	383	22¼	22¾	22¾	
MfrsNat 1.20	600	30	28⅜	30	+ ½
Marcus	176	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
MarInB 1.60	30	31½	29	29	—2½
MarInCp 2.20b	156	40	35½	40	+4
MarPet 2.55e	25	18	18	18	
MarinTr	569	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
vlMrion t	4464	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
MTwain 1.44	75	31	31	31	
MktFct .52		15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
MarsSt	269	5½	5	5	— ¼
MarshSu .48	132	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
MarshIl 1.84	117	41½	40⅞	41⅛	+ ½
Maruben		12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
MrldNat 1.28	457	29½	27¾	29¼	+1½

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Osmonic	148	11¾	11½	11⅞	+ ½
OtterTP 2.40	331	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
Ovrsln g	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
OwenM s.28	33	14½	14½	14½	
PBA .10e	78	12½	12¼	12½	
PCAInt .48	1037	8⅝	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Paccar 2	268	98	97¼	97¼	
Paceseti	158	20	18⅞	20	+1
PaceFin .84	134	13⅝	12⅝	13	— ⅝
PcGaR 1.60b	205	22½	20⅝	21½	+ ⅞
PacRes .56	417	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
PacRes pf2	36	20¼	19	19	—1¼
PacStdLf .72	235	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
PacTel s.72	378	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
PackSys t	70	6	6	6	
Pacwest	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	
PacoP s	433	38½	35	36½	+1½

(Continued on Page 11)

هكذا من الأصل

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
Acorn F	29.28	NL
ADV	19.93	NL
Future	14.38	NL
AIM Funds:		
CvYld	14.05	15.03
Growy	12.89	13.77
HiYld	10.36	11.08
Alpha F	24.42	25.71
A BlrmT	14.31	15.64
AmExGth	14.50	NL
American Funds:		
A Bal	10.46	11.43
Amcap	8.84	8.34
A Mutl	14.11	15.42
Bond	13.82	14.22
Fd Inv	11.28	12.34
Growth	12.63	13.80
Income	10.59	11.57
ICA	10.57	11.55
N Pers	8.14	8.93
TaxE	9.79	10.59
Wsh Mt	9.79	10.70
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	7.09	7.75
Entrp	15.62	17.07
Hi Yld	10.24	10.98
Mun B	17.83	18.73
Ventr	30.18	32.98
Cmstk	14.97	15.46
Each	7.47	7.86
Fd Am	13.37	14.61
Grow	30.56	NL
Horbr	14.93	16.33
Pace	19.33	21.13
Provid	5.44	5.87
A GthFd	8.97	9.80
A Herit	5.89	NL
Amlns	6.03	6.59
A Invest	10.31	NL
Alnv In	10.72	NL
AmAlied	25.62	NL
A NtGth	5.69	6.00
A NtInc	19.63	21.45
Armwy	6.33	6.77
ArchGvt	9.30	NL
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	9.99	10.86
Incom	4.74	5.15
Stock	13.39	14.63
BLCGt	17.59	19.22
BLCInc	14.91	16.30
Bobs Inc	1.89	NL
Bobs Inv	11.54	NL
Beac Gth	13.92	NL
Beac Hill	15.64	NL
Bever Group:		
100 Fd	11.30	NL
101 Fd	12.30	NL
BostCap	25.36	NL
Bost Fnd	12.03	13.15
Bull&Bear Gr:		
Capm	11.03	NL
Capit S	15.18	NL
Golcn	12.69	NL
CaTaxEx	12.02	12.69
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	17.90	19.56
Condn	8.19	8.95
Dvld	3.18	3.48
Hilnc	11.77	12.69
Manth	11.36	12.42
NI WS	10.54	11.52
TxFre	9.26	10.34
CapTNT	10.55	NL
Carant	10.97	11.98
Centennial Gr:		
Grth	11.93	13.09
Equit	8.77	9.58
Chancellor Group:		
Equity	12.61	13.52
GvtSec	10.16	10.26
HiYld	10.38	11.11
HiMun	13.89	14.54
NDec	20.30	21.77
Quality	15.34	16.45
TaxM	18.71	20.06
Cnt Shs	13.34	NL
Chart Fd	23.83	NL
Che Dir	16.45	NL
Chestnut	45.14	NL
Colonial Funds:		
Fund	12.90	14.10
Grwth	10.05	10.98
HiYld	7.45	8.14
Incom	7.07	7.73
Optn	9.33	10.20
Tax Mg	22.99	25.13
Colu Gth	23.78	NL
Cwith AB	1.41	NL
Cwith CD	1.97	2.13
Composite Group:		
Bond	10.00	NL
Fund	13.89	NL
Tax	6.71	NL
Concord	23.48	NL
Connecticut Gen:		
Fund	14.14	15.29
Incom	7.16	7.74
Mun Bd	7.27	7.86
Constel G	20.75	NL
Cont Mut	6.69	NL
Copley	1.92	NL
Chrt Cap	17.22	18.72
Delaware Group:		
Decat	15.36	16.79
Delaw	22.41	24.49
Delch	8.17	8.93
Tr Fre	6.98	7.23
Delta	14.64	16.00
Dir Cap	.57	NL
DodCx Bl	26.17	NL
DodCx St	23.42	NL
Dreis Bur	17.13	NL
Dreyfus Gro:		
ABnd	13.79	NL
Drevf	13.97	15.21
Levge	18.65	20.27
N Nine	10.88	NL
Spl Inc	7.33	NL
Tax Ex	11.26	NL
Thrd C	7.12	NL
Equi Gth	9.60	10.49
Eaton Vance:		
EHBal	8.41	9.07
EHSN	12.99	14.01
Growth	7.80	8.52
HiYld	4.91	5.37
IncBos	8.57	9.69
Invest	7.97	8.71
SpEqt	23.32	25.14
TaxM	12.25	13.39
VSInc	11.57	12.66
VSSpl	14.40	15.74
Eberstadt Group:		
Chem	11.39	12.45
EngRs	8.91	9.74
Survey	17.00	18.38
EmgMtl	10.99	NL
Emgrn	29.80	NL
EvnrTll	14.89	NL
Frm BG	15.25	NL
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	10.90	11.46
Exch	31.21	NL
Hi Icm	12.31	13.17
Tx Fre	9.28	9.72
US Gvt	8.62	9.02
Fidelity Group:		
Asset	21.48	NL
Bond	7.02	NL
Cnvrs	51.14	NL
Contrd	12.29	NL
Dsrnv	13.39	NL
Eq Inc	24.66	NL
Exch	90.53	NL
Magel	34.65	35.10
Mun Bd	7.02	NL
Fidel	18.47	NL
Gvt Sec	9.63	NL
Hilncm	8.99	NL
Hi Yld	13.50	NL
Lmtun	8.18	NL
Mercury	11.76	12.12
Puritn	12.67	NL
SELEnry	7.65	NL
SelHlt	18.58	NL
SelMtl	12.67	NL
SelTch	21.54	NL
Trmtl	9.99	NL
Trend	35.10	NL
Financial Progr:		
Bond	7.34	NL
Dvrs	10.36	NL
FnclTx	14.83	NL
Indust	5.27	NL
Incom	8.94	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	14.67	15.82
Disco	15.25	16.67
Grwth	9.70	10.60
Incom	6.88	7.52
IntlSec	13.14	14.36
NatRes	6.53	7.14
Optn	5.79	6.32
Tax Ex	8.83	9.52
4WhEq	10.59	11.57
4WInt	17.35	NL
Foster	5.86	6.19
Fnd Gth	4.85	5.30
Founders Group:		
Grwth	9.47	NL
Incom	13.77	NL
Mutel	10.24	10.67
Special	29.38	NL
Fourse	10.78	NL
Franklin Group:		
AGE	3.87	4.03
DNTC	21.13	22.77
Growth	11.24	12.12
NY Tax	10.19	10.61
Option	6.30	6.82
Rsrch	5.54	5.97
Incom	2.07	2.23
US Gov	7.46	7.77
Capit	10.30	11.11
Equit	6.43	6.93
CalTx	6.52	6.79
Funds Inc:		
Cmrce	unavail	
Invsl	unavail	
Pilot	unavail	
Sunblt	unavail	

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices March 25, 1983

	Bid	Ask
GTPac	13.48	NL
Gate Op	15.08	NL
GenElec Inv:		
EtheTr	22.17	
EllnTx	10.74	
S&S	32.59	NL
S&S Lg	10.73	NL
Gen Sec	13.05	NL
GintelEr	32.45	NL
GBT	11.75	NL
Grth Ind	22.80	NL
GrdPkA	16.44	18.31
Nam HDA	6.40	6.99
Hart Gth	13.57	NL
Hart Lev	36.56	NL
Herald	22.07	NL
Her Man	28.21	NL
Hutton Group:		
Bond	11.44	NL
Emerg	11.90	NL
Gnrl	13.48	NL
INA HIY	10.17	10.91
ISI Group:		
Grwth	6.68	7.30
Incom	3.74	4.09
Trst Sh	10.21	11.16
Industry	7.48	NL
Intercontinental:		
InCap	11.45	12.33
HiYld	14.86	15.72
Invsl	12.59	13.32
NtRes	7.10	7.51
TaxEx	10.00	10.42
Intl Inv	12.48	13.86
Inv Indic	1.52	NL
Inv Bos	12.63	13.62
Investors Group:		
IDS Bnd	4.92	5.10
IDS Dis	8.39	9.11
IDS Grt	18.38	19.97
IDS Hi Y	3.97	4.31
IDS ND	9.55	10.38
IDS Prog	7.16	7.78
Inv Mtl	10.88	11.74
IDSTx	3.52	3.67
Inv Stk	20.83	22.64
Inv Sel	8.16	8.77
Inv Var	10.44	11.35
Inv Resh	5.84	6.38
Istel	13.50	NL
Ivy Fd	13.37	NL
JP Grth	14.51	15.77
JP Inco	8.64	9.39
Janus	12.13	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	14.99	15.86
Grwth	13.35	14.51
USGvt	8.69	9.45
Tax Ex	9.53	10.38
Kaufmn	.50	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incom	8.52	9.06
Grow	13.87	15.16
HiYld	10.54	11.52
IntlFd	12.85	14.04
Mun B	8.07	8.47
Optn	12.70	13.88
Summ	24.45	26.72
Tech	14.11	15.42
Tot Rl	14.60	15.96
USGvt	9.08	9.46
Keystone Mass:		
Cus B1	16.41	17.14
Cus B2	20.07	21.93
Cus B4	8.37	9.15
Cus R1	8.60	9.62
Cus K2	8.16	8.92
Cus S1	20.48	22.30
Cus S3	9.56	10.45
Cus S4	8.00	8.74
Internat	4.93	4.39
TaxFr	7.95	8.78
Mass	13.32	14.45
CapOp	21.76	NL
LeasMas	16.17	NL
Leverge	10.64	NL
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.09	14.36
Goldfd	4.08	NL
GNMA	7.98	NL
Grow	10.57	NL
Resh	17.95	NL
Lndnr	17.74	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	24.10	NL
Mut	18.34	NL
Lord Abbett:		
AffInd	9.34	10.07
Bnd-Db	10.92	11.93
Dev Gr	26.89	29.39
Incom	3.12	3.36
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	13.03	13.72
Incom	8.92	9.39
Intrnl	7.23	7.61
US Gov	9.38	9.87
Mass Financial:		
MUT	12.02	13.01
MIG	13.76	14.84
MID	18.37	19.81
MCD	12.11	12.06
MFG	13.43	14.48
MFD	14.89	15.19
MFB	13.12	14.16
MMB	9.38	9.85
MFH	7.49	8.08
InTrB	10.52	11.34
Mothers	21.71	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	13.62	14.57
Capit	18.98	20.21
Equ Bd	11.04	11.50
Hi Inc	8.22	8.56
Hi Dil	10.67	11.17
InTrm	10.76	10.98
LtNat	9.98	10.00
MunHi	9.10	9.48
MunIn	7.10	7.40
PacFd	11.62	12.43
Phnix	10.84	11.70
Sel Val	12.84	13.73
Mid AM	7.51	8.21
WSB Fd	19.83	NL
Mut Ben	12.62	13.80
MdGvt	10.40	NL
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	9.97	NL
Growth	5.97	6.48
Incom	8.57	9.32
Tx Fre	10.14	11.02
MtlQual	14.46	NL
Mut Shr	14.46	NL
NoesT	56.18	NL
Nat Avia	10.59	NL
Nat Ind	13.19	NL
Nat Securities:		
Balan	12.76	13.76
Bond	3.61	3.89
Grwth	10.10	10.89
Preld	7.25	7.83
Incom	7.20	7.76
Stock	19.30	21.17
Tax Ex	8.54	9.03
TotRe	6.39	6.89
Fairfld	10.48	11.45
NatTele	14.04	15.34
Nationwide Fds:		
NtnFd	9.66	10.44
NtlGth	7.59	8.56
NtlBd	9.56	10.34
NEL Hlth Fund:		
Equit	21.06	22.89
Growth	22.30	23.33
Incom	10.89	11.84
Rel Eq	20.90	22.72
Spec	6.91	7.34
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	16.86	NL
Guard	37.99	NL
Genesis	16.46	17.99
Manht	5.63	NL
Partn	16.18	NL
NY Mun	1.08	NL
Newt GI	27.39	NL
Newt Inc	6.35	NL
Nichols	25.17	NL
NEInTr	12.29	NL
NEInGl	11.30	NL
Nomd Fd	16.32	NL
NEI Grwth	8.74	9.55
Nuveen	7.46	NL
Omega	11.86	NL
One Wm	19.79	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Direct	24.36	26.41
Oppen	9.47	10.35
Equity	19.29	21.22
Optn	24.21	26.46
Speci	22.14	24.20
Tx Fre	7.66	7.91
TaxEx	12.36	13.51
Time	12.06	14.27
OTC Sec	28.41	31.10
Pacific Mut	12.73	13.91
PaxWld	10.92	NL
Penn Sq	8.77	NL
Penn Mu	5.54	NL
PermPrt	11.53	NLC
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	14.97	16.36
Dvrsfd	20.19	
Eq Inc	16.75	18.31
Georg	14.58	15.93
Grwth	12.36	13.51
Health	17.85	19.14
Hi Yld	17.85	19.14
Incom	6.96	7.46
Invest	11.91	13.--
Optn	12.77	13.81
Tax Ex	21.36	23.06
Vista	19.97	21.83
Voyge	18.66	20.39
Quasar	53.43	NL
Rainbw	3.77	NL
RochTx	12.93	14.13
Safeco Secur:		
Cmstk	10.17	NL
Grwth	18.08	NL
Incm	12.16	NL
SAFnvl Invest:		
Capit	12.56	13.36
Grwth	14.02	14.91
Inco	10.43	11.10
Speci	21.76	NL
Scudder Funds:		
Com St	14.75	NL
Devel	62.19	NL
CapGr	13.76	NL
Incom	11.97	NL
Intl Fd	19.37	NL
AMMB	8.86	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	8.21	8.62
Equty	7.51	8.21
Invest	10.26	11.21
Ultra	10.04	10.97
Selected Funds:		
Am Shs	8.81	NL
Sel Shs	21.04	NL
Seligman Group:		
CmFd	12.33	13.29
CmStk	12.93	13.94
Growth	7.46	8.04
Inco	11.95	12.88
Sentinel Group:		
Balan	9.23	10.09
Bond	6.38	6.97
Com S	16.46	17.99
Grwth	15.93	17.41
Sequoia	22.84	NL
Sentry	24.81	26.97
Shearson Funds:		
Apprc	16.31	17.17
HiYld	19.56	20.59
Incom	18.82	NL
MMun	13.53	14.24
NwDir	16.40	
Shrm D	8.42	NL
Sierra Gt	14.17	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	11.50	12.67
Incm	7.88	8.52
Invest	14.41	15.75
Spc'n	13.18	14.40
Trust	10.38	11.34
Vent	10.07	11.01
SB Equty	14.89	15.67
SB T&R	9.76	10.27
SoGen In	14.95	15.73
Swlnnc	4.73	NL
Saver In	17.53	18.45
State Bond Grp:		
Com St	5.95	6.47
Invrs	5.95	6.50
Progrs	9.99	10.92
StFrm Gl	10.41	NL
StFrm Bl	13.72	NL
Sty Street Inv:		
Escor	10.12	NL
Grwth	51.81	NL
Invest	69.35	69.72
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.49	NL
Assoc	1.88	NL
Invest	1.62	NL
Ocean	4.34	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	23.26	NL
Bond	9.10	NL
Cap Op	27.89	NL
Stock	27.11	NL
SnSel	14.97	NL
SnTr	7.91	NL
Univ	74.05	NL
StratInv	9.26	10.12
Strat Gth	33.77	NL
SumGrth	12.21	13.34
Tax Mad	14.61	15.97
Templeton Group:		
Globe	31.49	34.42
Grwth	8.43	9.21
World	22.16	24.22
Trns Cap	10.94	11.89
TrnsNew	8.56	NL
Trav Ex	12.84	13.81
Tudr Fd	20.13	NL
20th Century:		
Grwth	14.61	NL
Select	23.19	NL
Ultra	7.87	7.93
USGvt	99.78	NL
USAA Group:		
Grwth	14.49	NL
HiYld	12.81	NL
Inco	11.04	NL
Sbtl	16.50	NL
TxEit	11.39	NL
Unified Mgmnt:		
Accm	7.55	NL
Gwth	17.55	NL
Mutl	11.36	NL
United Funds:		
Accm	9.07	9.91
Bond	5.73	6.36
IntGth	16.85	18.42
Cap Inc	12.96	14.15
Income	2.17	2.40
Hi Inc	14.22	15.34
Incom	12.35	13.58
Mun	4.48	4.75
NtEng	10.74	11.74
Vang	17.99	19.66
US Gold	7.03	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Bond	12.64	NL
Fund	13.95	NL
Incom	7.92	NL
Lev Gr	26.15	NL
Spl Sit	16.28	NL
Vance Exchange:		
CapEf	59.19	
DBalf	39.52	
Dvsfd	63.86	
Equit	95.36	
ExBal	83.26	
FidEf	53.66	
ScPlat	56.68	
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	39.02	NL
Ind Tr	19.92	NL
GNMA	9.38	NL
Invst	16.16	NL
Hlthc	12.48	NL
MuHY	9.30	NL
MuSht	15.26	NL
MuInt	10.91	NL
MuLg	9.64	NL
QDIv1	14.92	NL
QDIv II	8.13	NL
Qntdx	18.07	NL
TrstCo	34.26	NL
Wellsl	13.79	NL
Wellfn	12.12	NL
IGBnd	8.22	NL
HiYBd	9.27	NL
Windsr	11.59	NL
Venturin	11.46	12.52
Wdstl G	8.69	9.50
Wein Ex	35.16	NL
Wfsc Inc	3.77	NL
Wood Struthers:		
deVeg	49.06	NL
Neuw	18.91	NL
Pine	14.12	NL

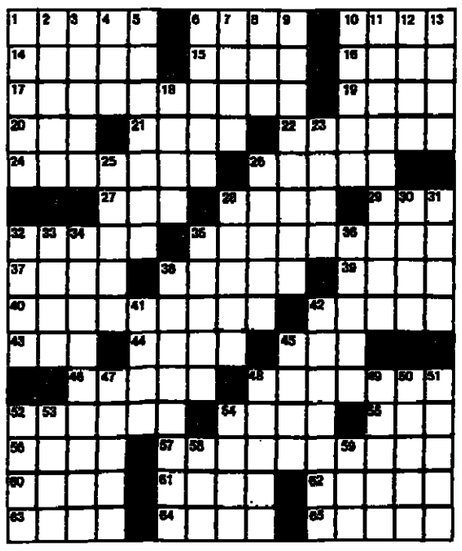
NL—No load/sales charge/1—Previous day's quote

Over-the-Counter

(Continued from Page 10)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Pelaborr .02e	x45	16¼	16½	16¼+ ½	
PalmSL .40	x90	29¼	29¼	29½+ ¼	
PanWshn .01r	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
PancAm .15c	415	12	10⅞	11¾+1¼	
Panes	12	19	19	19	
Paragon	321	23½	23¼	23½+ ¼	
ParTech	746	24½	19¾	22¼—2¾	
ParkOh .60	136	14½	13¾	13¾— ¾	
Parkwy	39	13¾	13¾	13¾+ ½	
Patlex	253	10¾	8¾	10½+1	
Patriot s1	65	18⅞	18½	18⅞+ ½	
Paulevp	257	51½	51	51 — ½	
PayNtPk .76p	2437	36¼	33½	36 +2¾	
PacChn .88	35	15½	15	15½+ ½	
PearMd .68	31	22	21	22 — ½	
PegGld .19e	1101	9½	8¾	8⅞— ⅝	
PenNat's .15c	133	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Penbnco 2	7	22½	22	22½+ ½	
PenaEnl 1.80	117	16½	16	16½+ ½	
Penta	1703	11½	10½	11¼— ¾	
Pentair .85	457	21¼	21½	21½	
PntclrPt2.06	24	27½	27½	27½	
PeoBnC 1	x160	19¼	19¼	19¼— ¼	
PeoBcp 1.28	21	22	21	22 +1	
PeoBnk 1	84	10¼	10¼	10¼	
PetInd	23	6	5¼	5¾— ½	
PETRO	294	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛	
PETCO	1528	6¼	5¾	6⅛+ ⅛	
PthEl vrs.14	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
PthEl rv.34	160	8¼	8	8¼+ ⅛	
Pfizer un2e	319	9¾	9½	9¾	
Petibon	145	9⅝	9½	9½	
PhilGl .59e	27237	16⅝	14⅝	15¼+1⅝	
PhnAm	144	21¼	21	21½+ ¼	
PhotCh	63	5¾	5¼	5¾— ⅛	
Photon	143	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Photron	141	9¼	9	9¼+ ⅛	
Physl s	280	16	15¾	15¾— ¼	
PicCote .56	681	17⅞	17½	17⅞+ ⅛	
PiedMgt .36	245	11½	11½	11½	
Pierce .55	26	17¼	17¼	17¼— ¼	
PionGr .48	37	40	40	40	
Pionnr	26	6¼	6¼	6¼	
PlanHr .20	73	18½	18½	18½+ ½	
PlzaVn	2558	32½	26	30½+4½	
PlantCp 1.36	233	34	32	34 +2	
PlasmTr	636	5	4⅝	4¾+ ⅛	
PlasCm .10e	92	5¾	5½	5½— ¼	
Plexus 1.20	27	39	38½	38½— ½	
PoeA s.40	x16	6¾	6¾	6¾—3¾	
PolicyM	1082	46	45¼	45¾— ¼	
Polyrd	248	13¼	11¼	13¼+2	
Plymer	165	6½	6¼	6¼+1	
PostBsh	270	7¾	7¼	7¼+ ⅛	
Potlch	609	16½	15¾	15¾— ⅜	
PostSeat .10	292	7	6⅝	6⅝— ⅜	
PowellInd	5891	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛+ ⅜	
PwrCnv .36	161	9¾	9¼	9¾	
PrdcRbl	233	20¼	18¼	19½+1¼	
PrairiP	723	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ⅜	
PrecCst .20	321	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛	
PrdRlsk 1	71	11½	11½	11½+ ½	
PresGM 3.34e	752	41	37½	39¾+1¾	
PrsSteyn 2.92e	960	42¾	41¼	41¾	
Prest.Ie .36e	7	3	3	3	
PrstnTl .68	1	22	22	22	
Prewav .50	140	14	13¼	13¼— ¾	
ProDp .12	1228	5¾	5¾	5¾	
ProFc 1	105	9¾	9½	9½— ⅛	
ProCp .20	50	42¼	42¼	42¼	
ProSL	146	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Progrp	192	6½	6	6½+ ½	
Psyllm	76	8	7¾	8 +¼	
PrstTr 1a	143	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅝	
ProCo 1.12	126	27½	27½	27½	
ProvBc .10e		42¼	42	42 — ½	
ProvLfA 2.40	143	60½	60	60½+ ½	
PrudFn	57	9½	9½	9½	
PbSvNC 1.56	170	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅝	
PgSdBnc 1.80	44	32	31¾	32 +1¾	
PulasFr .60	64	33	30¾	33 +2¾	
PullTm	1416	3⅝	3	3 — ⅜	
PurcEl	99	8¼	8¼	8¼— ¼	
PurtBen .40	845	34¼	34	34¼+ ¼	
PutnTr 1	57	26	26	26	
QuakrCh .62	508	22	21¾	22 + ¼	
Quantm	2928	2	2⅛	2⅛	
QuelCrs	2292	11⅝	9¾	11⅛+1⅜	
QuelMic	573	20½	19¾	20½+ ¼	
QuelSy	434	37	30½	37 +6½	
QnRnna	132	9¼	9	9	
Quixote	103	13¾	12¾	13¾+1	
RLtCo .48	468	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+ ⅝	
RSR Cp	12	5	5	5	
RadSys	749	26¾	25¼	26¾+1½	
RadCS	658	11½	10¼	10¾— ¾	
Radice	4832	8½	6⅞	8⅜+1¼	
RagenCp	573	9½	7½	8⅞+1⅜	
RamFin .80	14	14¾	14½	14¾+ ¼	
RamPrk	486	23	22	23 + ½	
RandCap	48	10½	10	10 — ¼	
Randins	422	6½	5½	6⅜+ ⅞	
Rangstr .24	1000	8½	7½	8 + ½	
RankCo .16e	1815	2⅝	2 1-32	2⅛— 1-32	
Raymnd 1.20	141	25½	24	25½+1¼	
RaymEn	260	20	19	19½— ¾	
Raytek	847	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Raytech g	91	6⅝	6½	6⅝— ⅛	
RealAm	22	3½	3⅜	3½+ ⅛	
REInvP 1.64	x7	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Reales .20	x11	15¼	15	15¼+ ¼	
Realist	32	7¼	7¼	7¼	
RedinLb .44b	393	26	21¼	25¼+3½	
Relictn 1	336	20½	19½	20½+1	
Rehab	680	13	11½	11¾+ ¼	
ReidLab .08e	45	10	9½	10 + ½	
ReidLb 1.68a	18	28	28	28	
Reliablty	587	7¼	6¾	6¾— ½	
Repco	201	10	9½	10	
RepAuto .44	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
RestInc .25	122	12	11¾	12 + ¼	
Reshind	146	12½	12¼	12½+ ¼	
ResUrb	85	3⅝	2⅝	3⅜+1	
RstU wt	2	1⅛	⅞	1⅛+ ⅛	
RstU un	104	4¾	3½	4¾+1¼	
Reuter	316	9⅝	9	9 — ½	
PaulRn 1.74	x168	15	14¾	14¾— ¼	
RevRev 1.08	783	36¾	36½	36¾+ ⅛	
Rhodes .15e	692	12½	12¼	12½+ ¼	
RibgNN 1.80	x60	31¾	29½	29½—2¾	
Rieley .20	31	7½	6½	7 + ½	
RoanEl .80a	11	12½	11½	12½+1	
RobbMv .50	105	15½	15	15 — ½	
RobNet .10b	118	23½	22¼	23¼+1	
Rckwdh	114	1¾	1 11-16	1¾+1-16	
RckMtG .60	91	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
RarCbB	2025	10½	8½	10¼+1⅜	
RosenSt .48a	x21	37	37	37 +1	
RostSt8 .48a	x64	38½	37	38½+1½	
Rospath .60	75	12¾	12	12 — ⅛	
RowrFr .68	x358	7½	6½	7½+ ⅛	
RoyAir	842	14	12¾	14 + ¼	
RoyRes	475	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+ ¼	
RyanMf	25	7¼	7¼	7¼	
RyanFs	861	35	29½	34½+4¾	
SABHor .75	x414	10¾	8½	10¼+1¾	
Sci	4535	1 5-16	1 1-16	1 1-16— 1-16	
SAIun	1199	2½	2½	2½— ½	
SALCbl	43	5	5	5	
SBTCp 1.1a	74	10	18	18	
SEIs	775	21½	21	21½	
SFE Tch r	208	19½	19½	19½	
SiHan s.10	176	13½	16	18½+2½	
STVEn	611	10½	6	9 +3	
Safecrd	491	29¼	28½	29½— ⅜	
SaltKin s.30	1992	33½	30¾	33½+

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Rose and Fountain
6 Quarrel
10 Mil. addresses
14 "—— at last!"
15 Eureka red
16 The Venerable ——
17 Pumpkin eater
19 Sioux
20 Early seducee
21 —— Laurier, Quebec resort
22 Antique's antithesis
24 Follow up on an R.S.V.P.
26 Actor sans words
27 "Nor —— drop to drink"
28 ——-cake (tots' game)
29 Brother of a sort
32 Neighbor of Canis Major
35 —— and Mary of songdom
37 Is indebted
38 Mosquito
39 Rootless plant
40 Pianist from N.Y.C.
42 Flightless birds
43 Prior to, to Poe
44 Of soil: Comb. form
45 "Eureka!"
46 Stirs up
48 Musical group
52 Mountainous
54 Takes action against
55 Words with mode or carte
56 Duck or color
57 Pepper picker
60 Antler point
61 Molding
62 Oust
63 U.N. nation
64 Parka padding
65 Naps

DOWN

1 Origami material
2 "Etre" conjugator
3 Carries
4 Compass pt.
5 Homilies
6 Use up
7 Tap on the green
8 Top card
9 They can bring the house down
10 Place to hang one's hat
11 Actor in "The Cheap Detective"
12 Redolence
13 Noticed
18 Express or tail predecessor
23 "The Tentmaker"
25 Interregnum
26 San ——, Calif.
28 Peter, in Palos
30 Botanical wrinkle
31 Alack's partner
32 Canter's cousin
33 Vase-shaped jug
34 Closefitting collars
35 Jury members
36 Song of praise
38 Milkweed
41 Play inspired by a Maugham story
42 Susurrus
45 Mischa Elman's teacher
47 Maritime vessel
48 Fischer's best man
49 Wall hanging
50 Choose
51 Wanton women
52 Aleutian island
53 Oahu offerings
54 Fret
58 Self
59 "—— Been Working . . ."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

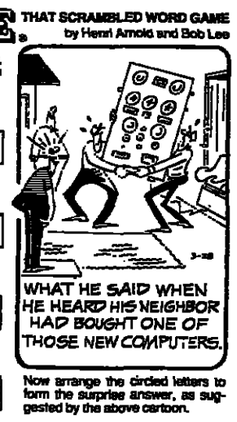
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SUIGE

TIDEF

YAMBIG

ROCFAT

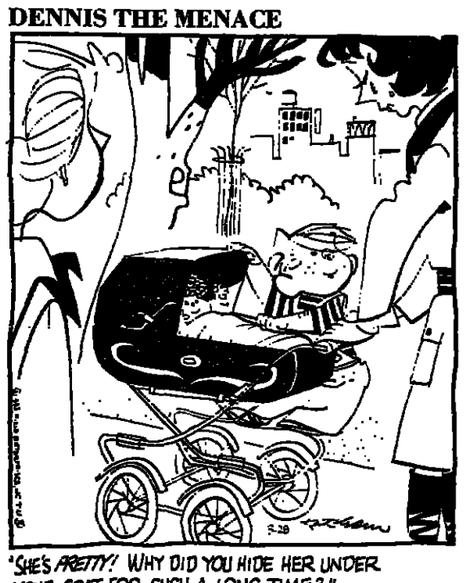


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ! (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: HONOR BEFOG LOUNGE BUREAU
Answer: The fellow who used to race cars quit because he could no longer do this— RUN FAST ENOUGH

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SHE'S PRETTY! WHY DID YOU HIDE HER UNDER YOUR COAT FOR SUCH A LONG TIME?"

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	16	61	11	52	fr
Amsterdam	6	43	1	34	r
Athens	16	61	10	50	fr
Belgrade	4	39	0	32	sn
Berlin	7	45	0	32	o
Brussels	6	43	1	34	c
Bucharest	22	72	13	55	o
Budapest	4	39	2	36	o
Copenhagen	4	39	-1	30	c
Costa Del Sol	24	75	14	57	fr
Dublin	7	45	5	41	o
Edinburgh	5	41	0	32	sn
Florence	15	59	2	36	fr
Frankfurt	5	41	0	32	o
Geneva	4	39	-4	25	fo
Helsinki	0	32	-3	27	fo
Istanbul	16	61	12	54	sh
Las Palmas	19	66	16	61	o
Lisbon	13	55	10	50	o
London	8	46	5	41	r
Madrid	15	59	1	34	fr
Milan	13	55	4	39	fr
Moscow	16	61	7	45	o
Munich	3	37	-4	25	c
Nice	13	55	7	45	fr
Oslo	2	36	-2	28	o
Paris	6	43	1	34	r
Prague	6	43	0	32	o
Reykjavik	4	39	2	36	sn
Rome	14	57	6	43	c
Stockholm	5	41	-6	21	r
Vienna	10	50	2	36	fr
Warsaw	6	43	4	39	o
Zurich	5	41	0	32	o
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	17	64	8	46	o
Beirut	28	82	14	61	c
Damascus	14	57	8	46	fr
Jerusalem	24	75	11	52	o
Tel Aviv	21	70	12	54	o
OCEANIA					
Auckland	19	66	12	54	sh
Sydney	24	75	19	66	c

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	38	100	27	81	c
Beijing	14	57	5	41	c
Hong Kong	20	68	16	61	sl
Manila	34	93	23	73	fr
New Delhi	29	84	17	63	fr
Seoul	14	57	7	45	c
Shanghai	15	59	8	46	o
Singapore	34	93	26	79	fr
Taipei	23	73	16	61	r
Tokyo	8	46	4	39	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	19	66	7	45	c
Cairo	32	90	21	70	fr
Cape Town	19	66	14	57	fo
Casablanca	17	63	8	46	c
Nairobi	22	72	15	59	c
Salisbury	27	81	17	63	c
Tunis	15	59	9	48	c
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	29	84	14	57	fr
Lima	32	90	26	79	fr
Mexico City	27	81	7	45	fr
Nassau	24	75	16	61	fr
Rio de Janeiro	25	77	22	72	o
São Paulo	28	82	19	66	fo
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	5	41	-1	30	c
Boston	7	45	-1	30	fr
Chicago	2	36	-1	30	sn
Denver	7	45	-4	25	pc
Detroit	5	41	-1	30	r
Honolulu	22	90	21	70	fr
Houston	21	70	7	45	fr
Los Angeles	19	66	13	55	r
Miami	27	81	19	66	c
Minneapolis	2	36	-4	25	sn
Montreal	-1	30	-9	16	fr
New York	7	45	2	36	r
San Francisco	16	61	10	50	r
Seattle	10	50	5	41	r
Washington	7	45	5	41	r

c—cloudy; fo—fogoy; fr—fair; h—hail; o—overcast; pc—partly cloudy; r—rain; sh—showers; sn—snow; sl—stormy

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. 4—1 (25—30). LONDON: Overcast, possible sleet. Temp. 6—1 (43—34) MADRID: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 11— -1 (52-30). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 7-2 (45-36). PARIS: Overcast, possible sleet. Temp. 8—0 (46—32). ROME: Rain. Temp. 14—5 (57—41). TEL AVIV: Cloudy. Temp. 29—11 (84—52). ZURICH: Snow. Temp. 2—-2 (36—28).

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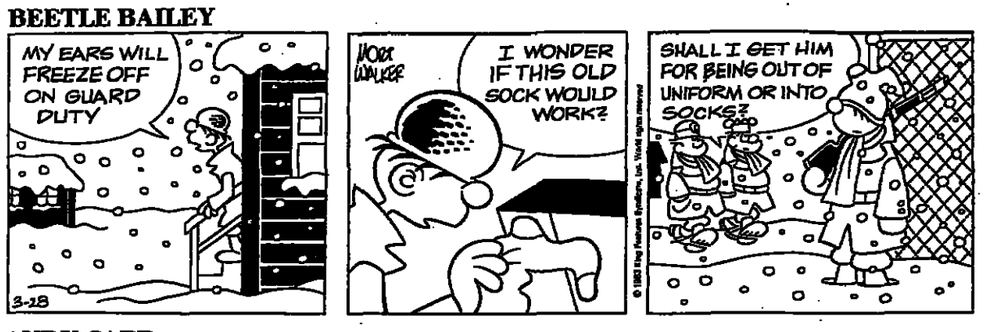
PEANUTS

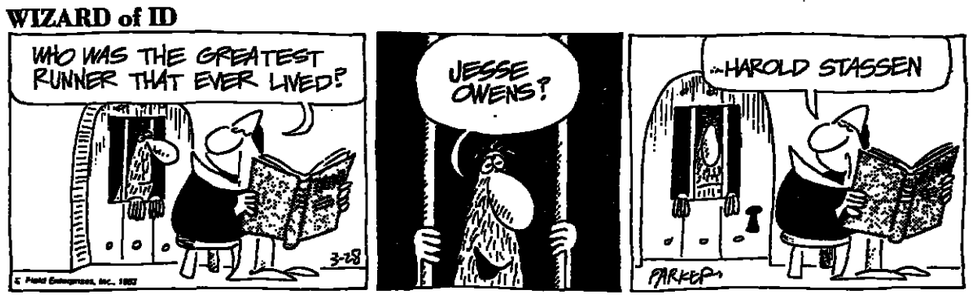
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

THE BETTER MOUSETRAP
A Miscellany of Gadgets, Labor-Saving Devices, and Inventions That Intrigue
By Aaron E. Klein and Cynthia L. Klein. 400 pp. $19.95. Beaufort, 9 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.
Reviewed by Brooke Hindle

INVENTION and inventiveness exploded during the half-century following the American Revolution, most of it aimed at mechanizing anything that conceivably could be mechanized. Patents are not the precise equivalent of inventions, but they do provide a good access that can be numbered and qualitatively examined. In the year of the first Patent Act, 1790, only three patents were awarded; by 1840 the number was 457, clearly tracing the beginning of a logarithmic rise.

The immediate effect on the character and quality of life was perceptible but limited. The effect on imagination and the quality of dreams of the future was euphoric. Aaron and Cynthia Klein have caught the enthusiasm permeating this production of licensed ideas, most of them unusable, many uninformed, but a few predictive of a vastly altered world. It detracts nothing from the pivotal importance of the political events surrounding the birth of the nation to assert that the almost coincidental beginning of mechanization and industrialization pointed more directly to our present material patterns of life. This story has not even begun to receive the attention it requires.

Approaching it through the patented inventions provides a kaleidoscopic panorama; it captures the spirit but leaves a complex development unclear. The approach does have the endorsement of the people who lived through it. They were encouraged by the patent system to simplify the long and many-rooted origin of most major innovations. The personification of specific technological change in a single parent or inventor, usually one among many, had continuing appeal. This was the great period of happy eponyms: Evans's automated grist mill, McCormick's reaper, Whitney's cotton gin, Colt's revolver, Howe's sewing machine, Goodyear's rubber, Davenport's electric motor and Morse's telegraph.

All these and a variety of others from the fundamental to the ridiculous are represented in this book. Firm organization was required to prevent the diversity from overwhelming the subject; the Kleins achieve this by grouping related patents within well-chosen topical chapters. They establish the large framework by discussing aspects of the early American scene that were favorable to technological change and related government policy, especially the growth of the patent system.

Within this setting, they properly begin with inventions related to farming, which remained the first concern of the large majority. Strikingly, very little effective mechanization of farming processes was imported along with the English Industrial Revolution that stimulated invention in other fields. The Americans did transfer English aspirations for agricultural improvement but the great successes were met in this country with improved plows and ax, production and mechanized reaping, threshing and planting.

The primary English technologies whose transfer revolutionized American production and set her on the course to world primacy were the steam engine and the factory system. As for steam, that was not applied immediately to factory production and mine pumping as in England, but to transportation. In this country, unexhausted water power resources were available for manufacturing, but the application of steam to transportation offered new hope in coping with the needs of an enormous and undeveloped land. The steamboat, the first American success in this quest, receives the best attention here. The railroad story is more complicated and does not yield as well to the patent tour.

Indeed, most of the big stories related to American invention are introduced, but few are given wholly satisfying treatment. Several are uninformed by the best scholarship and rely too much on discounted anecdotes. There is too little interpretation, too little sensitivity to social dimensions, and too little direct communications from participants. In the last category, the one source used at several points is a good one: Dr. Thomas Jones, who offered his own running commentary on current patents in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, which he edited for many years. But more would have added life and conviction. And there are too many errors of all sorts.

Despite its limitations, this book offers an intriguing introduction to an extremely important historical story. The general view is correct; the drawings are real; the fascination of the patents is compelling. Readers of different backgrounds will be captured and may be encouraged to read further about a pattern of development that deserves new levels of attention.

Brooke Hindle, senior historian at the National Museum of American History and author of "Technology in Early America" and "Emulation and Invention," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

P	R	O	T	E	S	T	■	S	C	A	R	A	B	S
R	E	C	O	V	E	R	■	A	R	S	E	N	A	L
O	U	T	R	A	G	E	■	R	O	S	E	T	T	A
G	N	A	R	■	U	N	C	A	P	■	V	A	I	N
R	I	V	E	■	E	T	O	N	S	■	E	R	S	T
A	T	E	■	■	O	N	A	■	■	■	E	T	E	■
M	E	S	S	M	A	N	■	C	O	U	R	S	E	D
■	■	■	I	A	N	■	■	W	R	Y	■	■	■	■
C	A	R	B	O	Y	S	■	V	E	N	E	E	R	S
O	R	A	■	■	■	M	O	A	■	■	■	N	E	E
N	E	T	S	■	P	E	A	R	L	■	S	C	A	N
N	O	I	L	■	R	A	T	L	O	■	C	O	L	S
E	L	E	A	N	O	R	■	A	S	T	O	R	I	A
C	A	R	M	I	N	E	■	N	E	A	R	E	S	T
T	R	E	S	S	E	D	■	T	R	I	E	S	T	E

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MOST of those who live in a highly productive industrial society feel no need to observe the traditional attitudes expressed in such sayings as "waste not, want not" or "penny-wise, pound-foolish." But this frugality, parsimony or plain meanness is often needed, and sometimes neglected, at the bridge table.

In particular, there is a tendency to waste a trump in defense when the trump seems of no particular value. Sometimes, indeed, it may be essential to "waste" the trump in order to uppercut the declarer and promote a trump trick for partner.

A very difficult example occurred in the diagramed deal, from the 1982 international team trials in Minneapolis — so difficult that two experts, one of them a former world champion, failed the test.

In the auction shown, there were several ideas about the proper action with the North hand as dealer. One player passed, one bid three spades and two found a weak two-bid.

In the diagramed auction, West's cue bid of three spades was an attempt to show a strong club fit with interest in game. However, it was his opponents who reached game, and the defense led clubs.

The declarer ruffed the second round of clubs and led a spade to the ace. An attempt to ruff all his heart losers in the dummy would naturally have brought an effective counter in the form of a trump lead, so he had to find a way to develop spades.

He led to the spade ace and played the ten. East imprudently ruffed with the diamond eight, no doubt fearing that South was about to discard. South overruffed, entered dummy with a trump lead and ruffed another spade.

The spades were still not established, but South led a heart and now had two more entries to dummy in the form of heart ruffs. This made it possible for him to establish and use the spades in dummy.

The contract was now made. But if East had not squandered his diamond eight, South would have had no chance. He could still have maneuvered to establish the spades, but East's "worthless" eight of trumps would have prevented the use of any spade winners.

NORTH (D)
♠A1098753
♡8
♢Q43
♣J4

WEST
♠K642
♡AQ96
♢J
♣Q953

EAST
♠Q
♡J1043
♢82
♣AK10876

SOUTH
♠J
♡K752
♢AK109765
♣2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2♠	3♣	3♢	3♠
4♢	Pass	5♢	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club five.

SPORTS BRIEFS

S. Korean Takes Zapata's WBC Crown

SEOUL (AP) — Chong Ku Chang of South Korea scored a third-round technical knockout Saturday to take the World Boxing Council light flyweight championship from Hilario Zapata of Panama.

The challenger sent a flurry of lefts and rights to Zapata's body soon after the third round began. Zapata seemed defenseless, prompting referee Rudy S. Ortega of the United States to declare a standing eight-count. But Zapata was unable to continue; the TKO came at 2:46.

Navratilova, Evert Reach N.Y. Final

NEW YORK (AP) — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd, the top two seeds, advanced to Sunday's final of the New York stop on the women's professional tennis tour with easy 6-1, 6-1 victories Saturday. Navratilova defeated Sylvia Hanika of West Germany while Evert eliminated Billie Jean King.

In Friday's quarterfinals, Navratilova crushed Pam Shriver, 6-1, 6-2, and King defeated Barbara Potter, 6-3, 6-1. Evert and Hanika had already gained the semis.

Surgery to End Walton's NBA Season

SAN DIEGO (UPI) — Bill Walton, the San Diego Clipper center whose career has been severely curtailed by injury, underwent surgery Friday to remove a bone spur from his right ankle and will miss the rest of the season.

Walton, 29, was averaging 14.1 points and 9.8 rebounds a game as he played the first half of the season on a part-time basis and then increased his playing time. Walton had not played since he complained of pain in the ankle on Mar. 3. He sat out the past two seasons with nagging stress fractures in his left foot.

Cook Leads TPC Golf After 2 Rounds

PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Florida (AP) — John Cook holed a bunker shot on the way to a two-under-par 70 that gave him a two-shot lead Saturday after the second round of the Tournament Players Championship golf tournament.

Cook had a five-under-par 36-hole total of 139. His closest challengers going into Sunday's double-round final day were J.C. Snead (a 70 Saturday), Peter Jacobsen (68), Don Pooley (70) and Bobby Clampett (72), tied at 141. Jacobsen had the best round of the day, a 68.

Bob Murphy (70) was alone at 142. Bruce Lietzke, the leader after a first-round 68, shot a 75 and was tied at 143 with Lennie Clements (70), Vance Heafner (71) and Tommy Nakajima (72).

USFL Stallions Down Wranglers, 16-7

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama (UPI) — Scott Norwood kicked three first-half field goals and Cornelius Quarles scored on a 39-yard run to give the Birmingham Stallions a 16-7 victory over the Arizona Wranglers in a United States Football League game here Saturday night.

The Stallions' Earl Gant rushed 16 times for 96 yards to lead all rushers, and Quarles ran 22 times for 90 yards. An estimated crowd of 5,000 turned out to see Birmingham's first home victory of the season.

An Arena Lives On in Mind's Eye — and Nose

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The smell of the Chicago International Amphitheater clings in memory. Once the site of many sports events, the arena is located a half-block from the old, immense Union stockyards where each morning the butchering of hundreds of thousands of head of cattle, hogs and sheep would begin. The mighty stench was enough to curl your hair.

It was so unmercifully powerful that people living a mile away could tell time by their nostrils: At 11:30 A.M. the slaughtering would commence, and soon the smell was wafting through their windows.

This comes to mind now because the huge, barnlike amphitheater is soon to close down.

The arena was originally built for livestock shows, but it became home for memorable high school basketball tournaments and for the Chicago Packers of the National Basketball Association. It accommodated the heavyweight title fight in which champion Ernie Terrell whipped Eddie Machen; it was where the Beatles warbled in concert to a packed house of 12,000 and where the circus came and where the rasslers rassled.

It was where Evel Knievel on his motorcycle succeeded in jumping over a tank of sharks (and in breaking two arms, one leg and a collarbone when he crashed into a television camera stand.)

The last sports event in the amphitheater was a women's tennis tournament, last month.

The stockyards, once the packing center to the world, departed 12 years ago because of decentralization in the industry, and now the amphitheater is closing down. A privately owned facility, the arena apparently couldn't compete with tax-free city-built structures, nor with a new convention center on the lakefront and another in the suburbs.

In 1968, the amphitheater was the center of national focus because the riotous Democratic National Convention was held there. In a different way, the 1956 Democratic convention was also unforgettable: Adlai Stevenson was renominated for president; then, in a surprise, the orchestra struck up "The Missouri Waltz," and Harry and Bess Truman walked onto the stage, arm in arm. It was a great moment, and this observer, who was watching from a seat up near the ceiling, recalls it whenever he hears "The Missouri Waltz."

Several months later the same observer was down on the floor, playing in the annual Christmas public high school basketball tournament in a 9 A.M. game. The heat hadn't come up yet, and the vast, nearly empty arena was freezing. The game was played in warmup suits. But by the last game of the day, which ended close to midnight, the arena had warmed and crowded considerably.

While there are current references to how "big" the national college basketball tournament is in importance and scope, that old high-school tournament was bigger — the biggest of its kind anywhere. As many as 62 teams played in that one site in a weeklong span; there were as many as 10 games a day.

And how the players played! On floorboards (they were planks put down piece by piece) with such dead spots that a ball might not come up on a particular dribble; on rims that rattled; with old square glass backboards that shook.

There were locker rooms but no lockers. Players were given shopping bags in which to put their clothes. The players from the game to be played and the game just completed, as well as the game in progress, all shared one locker room, as crowded as a cattle pen. And the showers consisted of three hoselike objects sticking out of a wall.

No matter. Fans and players would bring sandwiches and watch games all day. The place would be jammed — especially from the quarterfinals on. Cheerleaders danced and stomped. Rivalries were intense. The talk was animated:

"Did you see Wordlaw last night — the man was burning from the corner!"

"Is Snake Williams going to play for Crane, or is he still in jail?"

There were terrific teams and terrific players — Tom Hawkins of Parker (and later the Lakers) and Irv Bemoras of Marshall (and later the St. Louis Hawks) and Howie Carl of Von Steuben (and De Paul and the Packers) and Sweet Charlie Brown (an all-American at Seattle) and Paxton Lumpkin (who became a playmaker for the Globetrotters) of DuSable and Cazzie Russell of Carver and Mark Aguirre of Westinghouse.

The place would be rocking.

The races came together, sharing the anxieties and exultations and disappointments. Sometimes, only, in a fashion. At one championship game between Marshall, a predominantly white school, and DuSable, which was black, one side of the stands was a sea of white faces, and across the court on the other side it was all black.

Mostly, the races mixed happily, and when there were fights and the police and their dogs were called, it was over a ballgame that had nothing to do with black or white.

There have been tournaments and basketball games elsewhere that were surely equal in fervor and drama, but none could outdo those games in the old, swaying, foul-smelling and, for the most part, joyous Chicago International Amphitheater.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON—Asked waivers on Brian Kinsman, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release. Sent Mark Fidrych, Dennis Boyd, Brian Denman, Dennis Burtt and Dave Schoppee, pitchers; Mike Davis, infielder; Juan Bustabad, shortstop, and Gus Burgess, outfielder, to Pawtucket of the International League. Sent Jackie Gutierrez, shortstop, to New Britain of the Eastern League.
CLEVELAND—Sent Mike Jeffcoat, Ramon Romero, Ray Smith and Rick Thompson, pitchers, Jerry Willard, catcher, Kelly Gruber and Shonie Dupas, infielders, and Kevin Rhomberg, outfielder, to Charleston of the American Association.
DETROIT—Placed Kevin Saucier, pitcher, on irrevocable waivers for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release.
MINNESOTA—Traded Sal Butera, catcher, to Detroit for Stine Poole, catcher. Released Pete Redfern, pitcher. Assigned Terry Felton, pitcher, to Toledo of the International League.
NEW YORK—Released Barry Foote, catcher, and added Bobby Murcer, outfielder, to the roster.

National League
CINCINNATI—Named Jimmy Stewart minor league coordinator and Sam Mellon manager of Eugene in the Northwest League. Designated Charlie Leibrandt and Fred Toliver, pitchers; Ron Little, outfielder, and Steve Christmas, catcher, for assignment to minor league clubs.
LOS ANGELES—Reacquired German Rivera, infielder, from Oakland and assigned him to Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.
PITTSBURGH—Placed Enrique Romo, pitcher, on the voluntary retirement list.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
NEW JERSEY—Signed Bill Willoughby, forward, to a 10-day contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
WASHINGTON—Signed Billy Taylor, running back. Activated Vaughn Harman, offensive guard, Jeff McIntyre, linebacker, Mike Forslund, quarterback-punter, and Phil DuBois, tight end. Deactivated William Judy, tight end, and Mark Sanford, running back.

United States Football League
BOSTON—Obtained Jim Sangrove, running back, from Michigan for an undisclosed 1984 draft pick.

Louisville, N. Carolina St. in Final Four

United Press International

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — Louisville came back from an 11-point second-half deficit and reeled off 14 straight points in overtime Saturday to defeat Kentucky, 80-68. In Ogden, Utah, meanwhile, North Carolina State upset Virginia, 63-62.

The victors advanced to the final four of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

Georgia was to play defending champion North Carolina on Sunday in the NCAA East Regional final in Syracuse, New York, and Villanova was to meet Houston for the Midwest title in Kansas City, Missouri (see accompanying story). The winners will round out the final four.

In the Mideast Regional final here, Kentucky's Jim Master sent the first game between the intrastate rivals in 24 years into overtime with a 15-foot jumper from the baseline at the buzzer. But Louisville ran off 14 straight points in the first four and a half minutes of overtime to extend its winning streak to 15.

Louisville turned on a ferocious full-court press to force repeated turnovers in the five-minute overtime after the game was knotted, 62-62, at the end of regulation.

"I think we really confused them," said Louisville's Milt Wagner, who scored 10 of the Cardinals' 18 overtime points. "Every time they'd come down court, we'd get a blocked shot or a steal and we'd get an uncontested shot at the other end." Kentucky, which finished 23-8, blew a 13-point first-half lead and fell behind by five points before regaining its composure late in regulation.

"We hustled a lot in the second half," said Louisville's Lancaster Gordon, who led all scorers. "Pride really brought us back. It's just like when you think practice is over and you have to go practice for five more minutes."

Louisville rallied to erase an 11-point deficit and take a 5-point lead, 58-53, with 7:45 remaining. Down by 43-32, Louisville put on a steady press, converting three steals into baskets. Louisville pulled to within 45-42 with 15:18 left to play, and Gordon hit a spinning five-footer in the lane to give the Cardinals their first lead in the game, 50-49, with 11:40 left.

The lead changed hands three times before Louisville's defense went to work again. A basket by Billy Thompson gave the Cardinals their biggest lead in regulation at 58-53.

Kentucky came back, mostly on long-range bombs by Master, who finished with 18 points. Charles Hurt grabbed a rebound off a missed Derrick Hord free throw and laid it in to tie the game at 60 with 3:13 left.

Gordon had 24 points, while Wagner had 18 and Rodney McCray 15. Melvin Turpin and Master both had 18 and Dick Minniefild 12 to lead the Wildcats.

Dereck Whittenburg scored 24 points and Lorenzo Charles sank the game-winning free throws in North Carolina State's upset of Virginia for the West Regional title. The Wolfpack never led in the second half until Charles was fouled by Ralph Sampson and hit both foul shots with 23 seconds to play.

Sampson scored 23 points, pulled down 11 rebounds and blocked four shots to keep Virginia ahead throughout most of the game.

Whittenburg hit 11 of his 16 floor attempts, including four from beyond the 22-foot three-point line (the baskets were good for only two points, however, because the NCAA does not recognize the three-point goal in tournament play). Whittenburg also sank both his foul shots in a near-flawless performance for the 24-10 Wolfpack.

Virginia (29-5) was unable to pull away in the final minutes on free throws. The Cavaliers were two-of-six from the line in the closing minutes.

North Carolina State overcame a 47 percent shooting performance by forcing Virginia into 15 turnovers to only six for itself. The teams were dead-level on rebounds.

Charles tied the score for the second time in the final half at 59-all on a short-range jumper with 3:49 to go. After Rick Carlisle missed the front-end of a 1-and-1 free throw 22 seconds later, with the Wolfpack rebounding, North Carolina State appeared ready to stall down to the final seconds for a game-winning basket. But a steal by Craig Robinson and a slam dunk by Sampson put Virginia back ahead 61-59.

A basket by Whittenburg tied the score again, but Othell Wilson hit the first of two free-throws with 54 seconds left to give Virginia its final lead, 62-61.

Whittenburg kept the Wolfpack close in the first half with with 12 points on six-of-nine shooting. And Sampson, after a slow start, became the force that kept Virginia in the lead.

The 7-foot-4 senior had nine points, eight rebounds and three blocked shots in the half. He was the only Cavalier in the game to score more than eight points.

Dereck Whittenburg
A near-flawless performance.

NCAA ROUNDUP

Georgia Eliminates St. John's; North Carolina, Houston Gain

United Press International

SYRACUSE, New York — Georgia rocked the NCAA tournament Friday night with a 70-67 victory over St. John's in the semifinals of the Mideast Regional. In the other semifinal, defending champion North Carolina defeated Ohio State, 64-51, behind Michael Jordan's 17 points.

In the Midwest semifinals, in Kansas City, Missouri, Villanova edged Iowa, 55-54, as Gary McLain and John Pinone each sank two free throws in the final 23 seconds. And Houston, thanks largely to center Akeem Olajuwon's 21 points and five blocked shots, defeated Memphis State, 70-63.

Terry Fair had 27 points and contributed sharp foul shooting down the stretch to put Georgia in Sunday's regional final against North Carolina. "I think Georgia will always be a football school," Fair said. "But people will know from now on that we have a basketball program."

The urgings of a Carrier Dome crowd of 23,286 were not enough to carry St. John's; in fact, many among the Redmen following were looking past Georgia in anticipation of meeting North Carolina. One New York City newspaper ran a headline that quoted a St. John's player: "We'll Bury Bulldogs."

Hardly. Georgia, fourth in the Southeastern Conference this season but winner of the league tournament, took command in the second half. During a four-minute stretch the Bulldogs went on a 15-4 run for a 49-43 lead with 10:05 to play.

St. John's made it 61-60 with 1:41 to play on a basket by Billy Goodwin and two foul shots by Kevin Williams. But Georgia made its next 7 points from the line. St. John's closed to 68-67 on two free throws by Chris Mullin with five seconds remaining. The Redmen had no time-outs left and were unable to foul as Georgia accented its victory with a dunk by Fair at the buzzer.

For 23-9 Georgia, Fair, a 6-foot-7 center, was backed by Lamar Heard with 11 points and Vern Fleming with 10. Mullin had 19 points for St. John's, which closed its most successful season ever at 28-5.

"We went down like champions," said losing coach Lou Carnesecca. "They had to knock us out."

North Carolina had a tough time advancing. Paced by Joe Concheck's 10 points and an aggressive defense in the final minutes of the first half, Ohio State led the foul-plagued Tar Heels, 30-29, entering the final 20 minutes after Carolina had jumped to a 19-8 lead.

North Carolina (28-7) played most of the second half with two big men, Sam Perkins and Brad Daugherty, benched because of fouls.

The game was tied five times in the second half — the last tie, 42-42, coming with 11:24 left. But Jordan, despite an off night from the floor, triggered a 20-6 spurt over 10 minutes, erasing Ohio State's final lead and putting North Carolina in control.

Jordan had 13 points in the second half. Perkins finished with 13 and Braddock 10. Concheck led OSU with 14.

Bob Hansen scored 10 points during a 5½-minute stretch midway through the second half to lift Iowa to a 49-45 lead with 6:18 remaining. But 24-7 Villanova answered with a scoop by Stewart Granger, two free throws by Ed Pinckney and a follow by Mike Mulquin to take a 51-49 lead with 3:46 left.

Iowa's Steve Carfino tied it with his only basket 30 seconds later. The Wildcats then went to a spread, eased the clock to 23 seconds and secured the victory at the foul line.

Pinone, a bullish center, scored 18 points and hit the 2,000-point plateau for his Villanova career. For Iowa (21-10), Greg Stokes scored 22 points and had 11 rebounds while Hansen finished with 21 points.

Top-ranked Houston got exceptional frontline strength in running its record to 29-2 and its winning streak to 24 games. The Cougars struggled through the final eight minutes and resorted to a rare spread offense, almost blowing a nine-point lead.

Memphis State led, 44-43, with 15:20 left but Olajuwon provided a dunk, a fadeaway jumper and a sweeping hook to trigger a 14-4 run over the next 6½ minutes, putting Houston up, 57-48, with 8:08 remaining. With Houston in a spread, Memphis State cut it to 57-55, but the Cougars were able to hold on.

Michael Young added 17 points for Houston while Bobby Parks scored 17 and Keith Lee and Derrick Phillips 13 each for the 23-8 Tigers.

United Press International

Memphis State's Bobby Parks lost control of the ball after a first-period run-in with Clyde Drexler of Houston. The Midwest Regional semifinal was won by Houston, 70-63.

Depaul 75-67 Winner

United Press International

ROSEMONT, Illinois — Tyrone Corbin and Bernard Randolph ignited a second-half scoring spurt to carry DePaul to a 75-67 victory over Mississippi on Friday and into the semifinals of the National Invitational Tournament.

The Blue Demons (20-11) will meet Nebraska on Monday night in New York's Madison Square Garden; Wake Forest will face Fresno State in the other semifinal. The winners will play for the NIT championship Wednesday night.

Corbin scored 18 points while Randolph came off the bench to contribute 19, including 13 in the second half. Carlos Clark paced the 19-12 Rebels with 22.

DePaul, which led by as many as 11 points in the first half, saw the Rebels tie the game at 35 in the opening three minutes of the second half. DePaul had a 44-43 lead when it went on a 12-2 tear to take a 56-45 advantage with 10:47 remaining.

The Blue Demons stretched the lead to 15 points before the Rebels staged a mild surge in the closing five minutes.

The winners' Kenny Patterson scored 13 points, nine in the first half, while Michael Partridge added 12 for Mississippi, all in the second half.

DePaul, making its ninth trip to the NIT, scored eight straight points early in the game to take a 15-4 lead. The Blue Demons were outscored by Ole Miss, 15-6, in the rest of the half as the Rebels closed the gap to 31-29 at halftime.

But DePaul's full-court press ignited the scoring spree midway through the second half, and the Blue Demons' zone defense kept Ole Miss from scoring regularly inside.

Sampson Exits Strong

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

OGDEN, Utah — The end had come, and it hurt.

Ralph Sampson's final game as the most praised and pilloried collegian in a generation was one of his best. For pure numbers, he has done better. But in the final stretch for this National Collegiate Athletic Association championship he was close to brilliant. Animated; anxious to be heroic every moment on the court.

Sometimes, he has melted near the end of important games. Or seemed to. Saturday, he played taller than 7-feet-4 at times. He waved for the ball even in the final moments; that he couldn't get it one last time in the final 17 seconds was more because of North Carolina State's tenacity than Virginia's timidity.

Cavalier faithful are beside themselves. Surely, some sort of lob pass must have been possible to Sampson with a game, a career, on the line. It would have been fitting for Sampson to make the last Virginia effort, though not necessarily the best way to win the West Regional championship.

A State under seige can stop anybody for several seconds. Even Sampson. It glues a 6-11 guy to one side, a 6-9 teammate to the other and has a couple of 6-6s also waving their arms nearby, in case an Othell Wilson gets too rash. If Sampson does get a pass, he gets clobbered. Immediately. Hard.

State would rather have him on the free-throw line under pressure, where where he averaged 65 percent for 132 games, than high above the masses for a short jumper. Either way, Wolfpack players were determined not to let Sampson alter that 63-62 lead his way. And they were successful.

For what it had available, Virginia got about as much as possible out of that last play: a good shooter (Tim Mullen) taking an open shot within his range. He missed, and the ball decided not to bounce toward Sampson with three seconds still left. A Mullen coming off an injury hardly was all a bright, aggressive defense allowed Virginia at a critical moment.

That creates powerful frustration. A bellyful boiled inside Sampson just after the final buzzer. So much (112 victories); so little (no ACC or NCAA titles).

Sampson is too much a gentleman to crawl out of sight and too emotional to simply walk away from such an ending. What he did was exactly right. As Sidney Lowe and Dereck Whittenburg were sweeping the floor with a half-court hug, while Coach Jim Valvano was punching air with his fists, Sampson grabbed a loose ball.

He squeezed it. Then he soared into the air with it, went eye-high to the rim, pulled the ball back and then let loose with as ferocious a slam dunk as any he's ever made. Take that, life — even if it doesn't count. I'm jammin' you. The the net still quivering, Sampson turned and walked off the court.

Composed but uncomfortable, he appeared shortly thereafter at a press conference. He talked, but said little.

Have there been any tougher losses? "Been quite a few" — only 22 over four years, although every victory over Sampson all but made a team's season. "This is the one that ended it. It's the toughest."

Sampson was all substance Saturday. He scored from extraordinary range for a man so tall; twice he passed for easy baskets; one of his shot-blocks started a fast break (in a fit of arrogance early, Lowe tried to loft a lob over Sampson, who flicked it away; Ricky Stokes soon was driving for a lay-up).

Sampson took the taunts — "Choke. . . . Choke. . . . This is your last game. . . . Goodbye, Ralphie."

In one 90-second spurt starting with nine minutes left in the game, Sampson scored on a finger-roll over Loranzo Charles (but missed the foul shot he also earned), turned a Rick Carlisle miss into a slam and sank two free throws.

That gave the Cavaliers their biggest lead in 10 minutes, but wonder soon became woe. Sampson later was called for steps and missed a free throw. He also scored the penultimate Virginia points.

Virginia Coach Terry Holland's early postgame thoughts were about Sampson the man rather than Sampson the player: "When he came out of the game [against Boston College in the West semifinals Thursday] with four fouls and 19 minutes remaining, you got to see there is more to Ralph Sampson than just a basketball player. Most superstars, most people with that kind of pressure on them, would have gone to the bench and worried about themselves, worried about what was happening."

Sampson cheered his teammates instead of pouting. "That's what Ralph Sampson has been to our basketball team," Holland said.

He's been thrilling, close to awesome and inspirational, grown more off the court than on it, often showed as much class as grace. Because of that, the game owes him something down the line: the trivial token of a championship.

At Long Last, Organization Paying Off for U.S. Ski Team

Bob Beattie was the head Alpine coach for the U.S. ski team from 1961-69 and the Olympic coach in 1964 and 1968. He is now an announcer for ABC Sports and is president of Worldwide Ski Corp. in Aspen, Colorado.

By Bob Beattie
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's almost been like a dream. Phil Mahre racks up his third straight World Cup Alpine skiing title in Aspen on March 7, and then, last weekend in Furano, Japan, Tamara McKinney becomes the first woman from the United States to win the World Cup.

If I hadn't watched it happen with my own eyes in both locations, I am not sure I'd really be able to believe it.

The United States — the country that not so many years ago had to be taught to ski by the Austrians, French and Swiss — is now atop the Alpine ski racing world. And add to all that the facts that Kerry Lynch, the second American to win the King's Cup at Norway's Holmenkollen, is the 1983 unofficial World Cup Nordic combined champion, and Bill Koch will be defending his Nordic cup title this weekend.

It seems a long way from the fall of 1961 when, as head Alpine coach, I led the U.S. team of six men and four women to France to train for the world championships. We had enough money for the trip over, but not enough for the trip home. But volunteers raised enough money during that winter so we could return home without problems.

Ours was a crisis-a-day program, full of struggles for recognition in a ski world dominated by the Europeans. It was, in fact, a battle that was to last through the 1960s as we attempted to put together a semblance of an athletic organization.

We were always in trouble about something, both with the Europeans and with our own association, whether it was seeding positions in the races, spending money to send kids off to train when we hadn't yet raised the money or promising the U.S. public results we had no right to expect. We were always fighting for something; the trials and tribulations of those years seem amusing now, but back then they were far from it.

Times change. The current U.S. team is easily among the world's best for organization and leadership. There was no formal structure for the Americans back in 1961. A structure had been set up by the time I left in 1969, but it wasn't as refined as it is now.

Bill Marolt, the Alpine team director, was a competitor on the team we took to Europe in 1961. He went on to coach the University of Colorado to seven National Collegiate Athletic Association titles. He has put together two solid coaching staffs led by Michel Rudigoz (the women's team) and Conrad Richebach (the men's). Both have superb young coaches working with them.

The U.S. ski team has a permanent base in Park City, Utah, overseen by Inez Aimee, the team's executive director. Her particular concerns are administration and fund-raising: the results are only beginning to show as corporate America gets more and more involved.

People keep asking, "Is all of this for real?" I'd have to say it is. Naturally, in any sport, Phil Mahres and Tamara McKinneys are hard to come by and they will be hard to replace when they quit. On the other hand, Christin Cooper is the equal of McKinney, although Cooper is now recovering from a knee injury suffered this winter. Cindy Nelson, at 27, continues to improve; she finished second behind McKinney in the cup giant slalom standings this winter. The women's team is deep with veterans and lots of youngsters coming up.

The men are thin behind Phil and Steve Mahre on the cup circuit, but there has been encouragement from young racers competing on this winter's Europa Cup circuit, the developing ground for future Alpine skiers. U.S. racers won four Europa Cup events, and there were a number of seconds and thirds. Never has the young U.S. contingent done so well matched against their European counterparts.

So progress has been significant. Whether American skiers can continue to develop is the key question.

Good administration and coaching staffs are factor in the team's success; a program of year-round training, on skis and off, is another (trainer John Atkins has given the women needed continuity with their physical regimen).

Marolt has worked hard to send young racers to competition all over the world. In addition, top team members competed in this year's national championships at Copper Mountain, Colorado. That was a hardship for the Mahres, who came home from Europe for those races and then flew to Sweden the next week to renew their World Cup competition. But it was a boon for the younger racers who had the chance to compete against them.

The future must include an expansion of all of the successful elements now in place: funding, developing young coaches, finding a variety of international races for younger competitors and continuing development of domestic competitions and local programs.

For the moment, all those associated with the U.S. team have a right to be proud of 1982-83. And their accomplishments promise new excitement for 1984's Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

The Associated Press

World Cup champions Phil Mahre and Tamara McKinney.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
WALES CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
x-Philadelphia	46	22	8	310	230	100
x-Washington	38	22	16	291	263	92
x-NY Islanders	39	25	12	283	217	90
x-NY Rangers	32	34	9	280	272	73
New Jersey	16	47	13	216	328	45
Pittsburgh	17	50	9	247	377	43
Adams Division						
y-Boston	49	18	9	317	214	107
x-Montreal	41	23	13	342	278	95
x-Buffalo	37	27	12	297	265	86
x-Quebec	32	33	11	322	317	75
Hartford	17	52	7	242	387	41
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
x-Chicago	44	22	10	318	262	98
x-Minnesota	40	31	16	314	273	96
Toronto	25	39	12	278	317	62
St. Louis	24	38	15	276	333	63
Detroit	20	41	15	250	319	55
Smythe Division						
y-Edmonton	45	21	11	407	306	101
Calgary	30	34	12	305	304	72
Vancouver	29	34	13	285	292	71
Winnipeg	31	37	8	288	314	70
Los Angeles	26	38	11	286	335	63

(x-clinched playoff spot)
(y-clinched division title)

Friday's Results

New Jersey 6, Philadelphia 5 (Quenneville (5), Gagne 2 (12), Lormer (21), Broten (15), Brumwell (5); Wilson (7), Holmgren (18), Howe (20), Taylor (8), Propp (36)).

Chicago 3, Vancouver 3 (Larmer (39), Ladzik (5), Sutter (29); Rota (41), Tonti (8), Gradin (22)).

Saturday's Results

Boston 7, Hartford 4 (Fergus (28), Bourque 2 (22), Pederson 3 (45), B.Crowder (21); Francis (29), Neufeld (25), Kaloupolos (4), Sullivan (18)).

Minnesota 7, Detroit 5 (Broten (31), Eaves (15), Bellows (24), W.Young (1), Maxwell 2 (11), T.Young (17); McKechnie (14), Ogrodnick (37), Huber 2 (14), Klais (31).

N.Y. Islanders 3, N.Y. Rangers 2 (Bossy (56), B.Sutter (17), Trottier (32); Greschner (2), Allison (9)).

Montreal 6, St. Louis 5 (Mondou (28), Nilan (6), Napier (39), Lafleur (25), Green (2), Gainey (12); Lemieux 2 (10), Zuke (8), Anderson (5), Turnbull (29)).

Toronto 2, Quebec 1 (Ihnacak (28), Korn (8); Hunter (17)).

Pittsburgh 4, Washington 4 (Bullard (22), Lee (12), Kehoe (28), Boutette (26); Currie (10), Moruk (31), Jarvis (8), Carpenter (30)).

Winnipeg 5, Calgary 2 (Boschman (10), Ariel (12), Hopkins (3), Small (13), DeBlois (26); McDonald 2 (64)).

Edmonton 9, Los Angeles 3 (Gregg (6), Semenko (11), Lindstrom 2 (24), Gretzky 2 (68), Hunter (13), Anderson (45), Lumley (12); Simmer (27), Smith (11), Wells (31)).

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
x-Philadelphia	58	11	.841	—
x-Boston	48	22	.686	10½
New Jersey	45	26	.634	14
New York	38	33	.535	21
Washington	33	36	.478	25
Central Division				
Milwaukee	46	26	.639	—
Atlanta	37	35	.514	9
Detroit	32	39	.451	13½
Chicago	25	46	.352	20½
Cleveland	18	52	.257	27
Indiana	18	53	.257	27
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	44	27	.620	—
Denver	39	33	.542	5½
Dallas	36	36	.500	8½
Kansas City	35	35	.500	8½
Utah	25	44	.362	18
Houston	13	57	.186	30½
Pacific Division				
x-Los Angeles	58	18	.725	—
Phoenix	43	28	.606	15½
Portland	40	31	.563	19½
Seattle	40	31	.563	19½
Golden State	25	46	.352	34½
San Diego	24	47	.338	35½

(x-clinched playoff spot)

Friday's Results

Boston 124, Cleveland 102 (Henderson 22, Bird 19; Free 26, Tillis 16).

New Jersey 101, Philadelphia 92 (Williams 24, King 22; R.Johnson 14, Cheeks, Toney 15).

New York 104, Atlanta 87 (King 22, Williams 15; Roundfield 21, Davis 18).

Indiana 119, Utah 117 (Knight 31, Williams 19; Drew 30, Griffith 26).

Washington 97, Milwaukee 96 (Sobers 29, Ruland 20; Johnson, Winters 17, Lister 14).

Denver 131, Detroit 120 (English 29, Vandeweghe, Issel 28; Thomas 44, Tribuka 26).

San Antonio 132, Los Angeles 120 (Gilmore 33, Mitchell 24; Abdul-Jabbar 23, E.Johnson, Nixon 22).

Houston 106, Seattle 104 (Teagle 19, Hayes, Henderson 17; Williams 28, Kaiser 17).

Saturday's Results

New Jersey 102, Atlanta 81 (Williams 29, Dawkins 14; Smith 18, Davis, McMillan 12).

Milwaukee 89, New York 81 (Pressey 23, Johnson 16; King 21, Cartwright, Westphal 12).

Chicago 118, Boston 108 (Theus 25, Greenwood 21; Bird 35, Parish 16).

Kansas City 114, Dallas 111 (Drew 25, Woodson 20; Aguirre 19, Vincent, Blackman 18).

Phoenix 124, Denver 110 (Johnson 25, Lucas 20, Vandeweghe 32, English 28).

San Diego 121, Golden State 117 (Wood, Hollins 24, Cummings, Chambers 23; Short 29, Johnson 23).

NBA Union, in Reversal, Will Allow Payroll Caps

NEW YORK — The National Basketball Players Association, in a reversal of a stance that marked weeks of collective bargaining, has agreed to let management impose payroll caps on each team after next season if the owners will also establish a payroll minimum.

That proposal, which was confirmed Friday by Larry Fleisher, the union's general counsel, would radically alter the way the National Basketball Association does business with its players.

There are currently no minimum or maximum team payrolls in the NBA, whose 23 clubs pay their players a wide range of salaries, from the $1.1 million reported for all of the Indiana Pacers to the approximately $5 million for the Philadelphia 76ers.

Further, a source close to the negotiations said, such a plan would probably entail some form of revenue sharing among the teams, for the first time in NBA history. Revenue sharing would enable a financially crippled club to meet the minimum payroll. It would also presumably bring the league closer to parity on the basketball court, since it would allow the troubled clubs to spend more freely for player talent.

The NBA office, in New York, which has been reluctant to discuss details of the negotiations, has refused comment on the plan. But a source close to the talks projected NBA revenues for the 1984-85 season, when the plan would be implemented, as $160 million. Based on that figure, and if the players received the 53 percent they are demanding, the cap would be about $3.8 million. He said the players were seeking a $3.4 million minimum payroll per team.

The NBA owners have said they must have a salary cap to control the rising salaries that have reached an average of $246,000. But after months of negotiations, the two sides are still stalled on what the minimum and maximums should be.

The players have threatened a strike for April 2 unless they have a contract to replace the one that expired last June. The latest contract talks broke off after 20 minutes Thursday, and no new talks were scheduled.

Tass Reports Skate Marks

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Soviet and East German speed skaters set or bettered 12 world records, including three by American Eric Heiden, in a dual match in the high-altitude Eastern Soviet town of Alma Ata, Tass said Saturday.

Tass aid Viktor Shasherin broke Heiden's world record of 1:54.79 by winning the 1,500 meters in 1:54.36. But Soviet teammate Igor Zhelezovsky soon eclipsed Shasherin's record with a 1:54.26. Shasherin earned 161.550 points in the all-distance points total, 1.423 lower than Heiden's old mark, according to Tass. Tass said another Heiden record fell in junior competition when Soviet Andrei Bobrov's 1:57.80 surpassed Heiden's six-year-old mark of 1:59.46.

The report said Soviet skater Pavel Pegov set records in the 500 meters (a 36.57 bettered his own 36.68, set Friday) and in totaling 146.955 points in the sprint combined; the record of 148.875 had been held by Canadian Gaetan Boucher. Pegov's 1:12.58 on Friday also bettered Boucher's 1:13.39 in the 1,000 meters.

Natalya Petrusyova's 1:19.31 in the 1,000 meters bettered her own world record of 1:20.81. On Friday, Petrusyova lowered her own 2:05.39 by winning the 1,500 meters in 2:04.04. Her 166.271 points in the nonstandard four-event lowered East German Karin Enke's previous mark of 168.683.

Christa Rothenburger of East Germany reduced her own world best of 162.275 points in the women's sprint combined by totaling 161.120, Tass said.

Exhibition Baseball

Friday's Results

Chicago (AL) 5, Cincinnati 4, 11 inn.
New York (NL) 6, Kansas City SS 5
Kansas City SS 4, Pittsburgh SS 2
Minnesota 6, Philadelphia 2
Montreal 5, New York (AL) 3
Toronto 5, Houston 2
Los Angeles 7, Pittsburgh SS 6
Chicago (NL) 7, Milwaukee 6
Oakland 11-3, San Diego 8-5
California 7, Seattle 1
Baltimore 18, Texas 3
St. Louis 6, Atlanta 2
Boston 6, Detroit 5
San Francisco 4, Cleveland 3

Saturday's Results

Cincinnati 5, Los Angeles 4, 10 inn.
Minnesota 12, Houston 3
Baltimore 14, Atlanta 1
Boston 9, Pittsburgh 4
St. Louis 8, Texas 8
Detroit 13, Toronto 5
Chicago (AL) SS 6, Kansas City 1
Philadelphia 12, Chicago (AL) SS 7, 10 inn.
San Diego 13, Oakland 4
Cleveland 6, Chicago (NL) 5, 10 inn.
California 5, Seattle 3
San Francisco SS 13, Milwaukee 11
New York (NL) 11, Philadelphia SS 9
New York (AL) 8, Montreal 8

The Associated Press

HOLMES AT HOME — Larry Holmes weighed in at 221 pounds, well above his normal fighting weight, for his World Boxing Council heavyweight title defense Sunday against European champion Lucien Rodriguez, who scaled 209. The fight was set for Holmes's hometown of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

LANGUAGE

Phrasedick Brigade

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Vast numbers of Americans have nothing better to do than pore through old books searching for previous usages of famous phrases.

Whenever these people see the words "coined by," they bristle at the presumption of authorship and are impelled to prove that somebody wrote it earlier. Such literary hawkshaws are members of the Phrasedick Brigade, and do for previous usage what the Squad Squad does for redundancies.

Take *the right stuff*, the phrase meaning a combination of ambition, determination and guts, used by Tom Wolfe as a book title a few years back. An earlier use, cited here, was by W. Somerset Maugham in 1927.

That was not good enough for John O'Shea of New York City, who happened to be perusing a short story by P.G. Wodehouse titled "The Awakening of Rollo Podmarsh," written between 1923 and 1926: "There was, she considered, the right stuff in Rollo."

This was immediately eclipsed by Michael Olver and Robert Tannenbaum, both of New York, who independently came up with "The Right Stuff," a political satire by Ian Hay published in 1909. Tannenbaum adds that "Ian Hay" is the pseudonym of John Hay Beith, which accounts for my oversight.

They haven't even scratched the surface. "Joseph Conrad uses the right stuff in this sense (motivation, skill) in his short story 'Youth,' published in 1902," points out Samuel Gorenstein of New York. He cites the passage: "But they all worked. That crew of Liverpool hard cases had in them the right stuff."

I had just about closed out this file when Barbara Kaplan of New York (evidently the center of phrasedickism) came in with an 1864 entry from Anthony Trollope's "The Small House at Allington," in which Lord DeGuest says proudly of his protégé: "I knew he was made of the right stuff."

Wait — hold that elevator! Here comes Christian Brown of the "Today" show with a letter that Herman Melville wrote to his first publisher, John Murray of London, in 1848, telling him how things were progressing with "Mardi": "The arrangement you propose for my next book is not altogether satisfactory to me. At the least, I should want the advance doubled." That's the right stuff, as every author will attest, but the citation occurs in the next sentence: "It shall have the right stuff in it, to redeem its faults, tho' they were legion."

That's the winner; further entries will not be entertained in this century. If you spot it in your family Bible, keep it yourself.

Same story with *acid-rain*, that seemingly modern phrase that has been beating down on the Environmental Protection Agency; it was triumphantly tracked here to 1975. Gary Brooten of Philadelphia quickly bid 1972 with a story he wrote for The Philadelphia Bulletin about a United Nations conference in Stockholm.

His ace was promptly trumped by Philip Shaver, the leading phrasedick in Princeton, New Jersey, who happened to be leafing through the 14th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica (1929), and found under "Smoke and Smoke Prevention" these words: "Evil Effects of Smoke — Acid rain is also directly harmful to plant life and affects adversely the soil, although soot is a valuable manure."

Close, but no funky cigar, Phil; from the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, Professor William Chameides reached for "Air and Rain, the Beginnings of a Chemical Climatology" by Robert Angus Smith, published in London in 1872, probably written in 1858: "It has often been observed that the stones and bricks of buildings . . . crumble more readily in large towns, where much coal is burnt, than elsewhere. I was led to attribute this effect to the slow, but constant, action of the acid rain."

What does this teach us? First, it reminds us to write "found so far" after every "earliest use" of a phrase, which is a precaution to writers and a challenge to readers. Next, it shows that not everyone is staring at television or reading the latest newspaper; somebody, somewhere — even as you read this — is reading an acid-stained climatology text or the letters of the author of "Moby Dick" to his skinflint publisher or the adventures of Rollo Podmarsh. We should never forget that most people know something that almost everybody else doesn't know and are dying to pass it along.

Turning Château Margaux Around

By Susan Heller Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When André Mentzelopoulos purchased Château Margaux, one of Bordeaux's most illustrious vineyards, in 1976, wine gossips buzzed with rumors that he had bought a $17-million bijou for his wife, Laura. The Bordelais, disliking the idea that a woman might penetrate the all-male club of great chateau owners, feared that the couple were merely amusing themselves.

Now, six vintages later, the same world that disapproved of Mrs. Mentzelopoulos for dismissing employees, for spending too much money, for getting too much publicity and for being a woman, lines up to buy her wine. Experts credit her with turning around Château Margaux — neglected, unloved and unwanted when the Mentzelopouloses bought it — and not solely by lavishing money on it.

"It's risen dramatically and profoundly and remarkably," said Samuel Aaron, president of Sherry-Lehmann, the New York City wine store. "She has complete, uncompromising dedication to excellence." The wine writer Alexis Bespaloff observed: "It wasn't just money. You have to do the right thing with the money."

Mentzelopoulos bought the chateau through Félix Potin, France's best-known grocery chain, of which he was chairman and 65 percent of whose shares he controlled. He was a financier born in Athens, she was a law student from Toulouse, in southwestern France, and they met while skiing in Switzerland. Before taking over the chateau, Mrs. Mentzelopoulos had no business experience or wine expertise and had lived a quiet upper-middle-class life raising their two daughters in the affluent 16th arrondissement of Paris.

Soon Mrs. Mentzelopoulos was seen cycling through the vineyards of Margaux. Her first move was to hire Émile Peynaud, the Bordeaux enologist. Her second was to dismiss the vineyard's director. "He was neither competent nor rigorous," she said in a recent interview here.

Mrs. Mentzelopoulos said her husband, while buying the vineyard through his company, had retained ownership and intended that she run it and eventually hand it down to their children. Thus, when Mentzelopoulos died in December 1980, she said, "I had already been spending a lot of time at Margaux."

She was in New York to salute her neighbor at Château Prieuré-Lichine in Margaux, Alexis Lichine, who was named wine author of the century by the wine group Les Amis du Vin. She also got married, to K. Alexis Mersentes, who describes himself as "in shipping" and who lives in New York and Athens. The couple will add Paris to their bicontinental lives and Mrs. Mentzelopoulos will continue her weekly trips to Château Margaux.

By 1986 she will have invested nearly as much in the chateau as it cost to buy, some 70 million francs, as against the purchase price of 72 million.

Before the sale, several prospective buyers sought Château Margaux but were rejected, either by the owners or by the French government, which was determined that the winery remain in French hands. Besides its distinction as one of the five *premiers grands crus classés, the top rating in the Bordeaux classification of 1855, it is the only chateau whose name is also an appellation appearing on other wines from the immediate vicinity of the village of Margaux. The graceful, vaulted chai, the building where the wine ages peacefully in casks, is a classified historical monument.*

The vineyard has existed since the Middle Ages and was once owned by the same family that owned Château Haut-Brion, another of the big five and now owned by C. Douglas Dillon, the former U.S. secretary of the Treasury. The small chateau on the property was built in the early 19th century, then bought by a family of French-Spanish bankers and sold again 50 years later. It has had three owners in the 20th century, most recently the Ginestet family, important Bordeaux wine merchants whose fortunes collapsed with the Bordeaux market in 1974.

"Margaux had been in decline for several years before then," Mrs. Mentzelopoulos said. "The first thing we had to do was fix up the vineyards, which were a mess." They began a program of replanting and replacing vines more than 30 years old, of declassifying wine that did not measure up and of improving the small quantity of white wine.

In 1981, 20 percent of Margaux's wine was declassified and sold under the label Pavillon Rouge de Château Margaux. Grapes from vines less than seven years old go into this wine, Mrs. Mentzelopoulos said, "and wine not good enough for the Margaux label."

"It's not as profitable to declassify," she said, "but for our future reputation we must."

Since 1980, when she resumed making Pavillon Blanc, Margaux's white wine, its quality and price have gone up. "Pavillon Blanc is now the best white wine in the Medoc," Lichine said. The chateau makes fewer than 30,000 bottles of it, as against 250,000 bottles of red wine.

Mrs. Mentzelopoulos, however, says she has done little to learn about the mysteries of wine and its sometimes precious trappings. "I've not educated myself about wine," she said. "But I've learned to be rigorous, to not make decisions without research and to surround myself with competent men."

Jim Wilson, The New York Times

Laura Mentzelopolous, owner of Château Margaux.

BEIJING POSTCARD

Upholding Morality

By Victoria Graham
The Associated Press

BEIJING — "Comrade Editor" mercilessly chastises adulterers and tells jilted lovers not to throw acid in their beloveds' faces.

"We try to uphold socialist morality, keep families together and we believe divorce is a last resort," says Gong Yijuan, the self-assured 34-year-old editor of the weekly "Family Affairs" page of the tabloid Beijing Evening News.

Gong, married for 10 years to an army officer, sternly advises young people to shun premarital sex, although they are in their 20s. "It is always wrong and they know it," she says firmly.

If her heart ever contradicts the Communist Party line, it doesn't show in her column.

She tells wives and mothers-in-law to talk out their problems — a major source of friction in many cramped households. She tells parents not to oppose their children's marriages because the astrological signs don't match.

In answer to teen-agers' complaints, she tells parents not to be too strict, not to demand constant study and ban television. Gong gives tips on caring for sick babies, preparing new bean curd dishes and publishes pictures of the latest electric rice cookers and legal advice on inheritance.

She is the most popular love columnist in China. More than a million people read her column each week. But she is not a celebrity. She writes under the pen name of Ding Qun, and says her neighbors think she is a newspaper worker earning 60 yuan ($30) a month.

Every day she receives 20 to 30 letters. When the column has special forums on adultery, jilted lovers and revenge, as many as 2,000 letters pour in.

Sometimes cast-off lovers and betrayed wives threaten suicide unless she writes to them sympathetically. She does. Sometimes the troubled call at her office for help. A 70-year-old couple came to complain that a daughter-in-law won't do their laundry.

But most of her letters concern love and the lovelorn. The latest rash of more than 1,400 letters concern broken engagements, broken hearts and revenge, often bloody.

"We tell people not to seek revenge and to look ahead to a brighter future," Gong said in an interview.

The intrepid editor went to a Beijing prison to interview a 27-year-old man who tried to slash to death the woman who broke off their engagement. He poured out his woes for the benefit of others.

She interviewed a 27-year-old woman prisoner who threw sulfuric acid in the face of her vain and handsome 24-year-old fiancé, who had left her for another woman. She pleaded with her faithless lover to return but he discarded her and she took her revenge. In prison she wept that she loved only her disfigured old beau.

Love is difficult for young people in China, Gong says, because they do not court until they are in their 20s and the first serious date is regarded as a marriage partner.

"Marriage is life's biggest event in China and women expect to be loyal to the first man they love," she said. "So it is extremely hard to cope with rejection and not like the West where people date many times before marriage."

The major problem of married couples, she says, is adultery — which she calls "third party involvement."

"We always denounce adultery. There is never any excuse," she said. "We hold that once a family is established, unless there is great mutual loss of love, the marriage must be maintained."

Not every family is happy, she admits, "but one must be divorced first before they can love someone else," she said.

Gong had only one year's crash course in journalism before starting the column three years ago. But life's experience has prepared her.

During the Cultural Revolution she was sent to Inner Mongolia to work in a construction corps. There she was separated from her army officer husband, and many men with indifferent morals tried to woo her. She spurned them all, she says.

Today she says she and her husband live harmoniously with their 8-year-old son and her mother. When she and her husband argue, she says, "I usually give in."

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